

AP World History Notes and Review

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Made in 2023, being updated as of 2026

To see all my other reviews: [AP Test Review Hub](#)

For 1-on-1 tutoring, purchasing a physical printed review booklet, or any other inquiries, please email marlonw.le2006@gmail.com, or reach out on Instagram/at school if you know me IRL.

Unfortunately, I no longer do tutoring for WHAP, as it has been too long since I've taken this class and I simply no longer possess the knowledge to teach it.

Fellow students!!!

It is that time of year for the AP World History exam. It's me, the same person who made that AP Psychology review. Unlike psychology, I did not like this class! Maybe that's a bit extreme, but the fact that I did more analysis in this class than in English says everything that needs to be said. We never took in-class notes during the year other than vocab assignments, so in the past 3 weeks I took notes over the entire course. Yeah.

Unlike psychology, there aren't really a lot of really genius tips I can share with y'all because not only is this class more analysis based than memory based, but we have literally only taken like 5 MCQ tests in the whole year, so I didn't get a ton of exposure to testing. So instead of having each chapter have its own summary and tips, each unit will simply have its own key points, split into the four major AP history skills, which are comparison, continuity, change, and causation.

Like the AP Psych review, this probably won't be as official or formal as any of those super scholarly reviews, like the ones who come from actual AP graders, but I don't know, maybe you'll find studying a review in a more casual tone from another student first-hand to be more helpful.

This review includes...

- 1. Detailed, handwritten notes over every topic in this course.**
- 2. Comprehensive diagrams and charts to aid in visualizing information.**
- 3. Tips, shortcuts, and tricks for understanding material and remembering vocabulary.**
- 4. Metacognitive advice for guessing and saving time.**
- 5. My world-class humor (not as funny as my AP Psychology review but I tried)**

Layout

If you still don't know, you should familiarize yourself with the test format. The exam is made of a **Multiple Choice Section, Short Answer Question, Document-Based Question, and Long Essay Question.**

MCQ: 55 questions with 55 minutes - 40%

- Each question is tied to a stimulus; each stimulus has 3-4 questions

SAQ: 3 questions with 40 minutes - 20%

- Q1 includes a secondary source stimulus
- Q2 includes a primary source stimulus
- You then choose to do either Q3 OR Q4; both have NO stimulus
 - Q3 is between 1200-1750
 - Q4 is between 1750-2001

DBQ: 1 essay with 7 documents - 25%

- The essay documents are only from Period 2 (1450-1750) onwards

LEQ: 1 essay with NO stimulus - 15%

- You may choose either Q1, Q2, OR Q3
 - Q1 is between 1200-1750
 - Q2 is between 1450-1900
 - Q3 is between 1750-2001

This review will contain notes for every topic from each unit, as well as my tips for each unit. At the end is my personalized suggested calendar for reviewing. I tried to make it realistic, because teachers always be giving like month-long reviews and I really do not think anyone needs to spend like 4 days reviewing every unit, especially because I know some of y'all have a crap ton of other classes and AP tests to worry about.

Keep in mind that like, almost all of the opinions (difficulty, time per day, etc) are purely subjective and an estimate to what I would recommend. If you wanna do it your own way, like if you know you need help in a very specific unit or know that you have another unit in the bag, then of course do whatever accommodates your needs the best.

Before you even begin reviewing, I *highly* recommend both taking a full-length MCQ practice exam, and doing a brief reread of all your notes. Compare what you got wrong on the practice exam and what you don't remember in your notes, and focus on those areas more.

Accessibility

Some of the scans may be partially faded, or have faint marks from the other side of the page, so apologies for any difficulties it may cause when viewing certain diagrams.

If the notes don't fit to the entire page, then do the following:

Files → Page setup → Paper size → Letter (8.5" x 11")

If you are viewing this on mobile, then do the following:

Three dots in corner → Print layout

When viewed in print layout, the quality is best. Otherwise, some of the cutoffs can be very wonky on a phone screen.

If you spot any errors, please reach out to me in real life, Instagram, or email and let me know.

Without further ado, here we go!

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8-10%

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8-10%

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12-15%

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12-15%

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12-15%

=====

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12-15%

=====

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8-10%

=====

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8-10%

=====

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Unit 1: The Global Tapestry, 1200-1450



1.1 Early Asia

4/24/23 1.1-1.2-1.3

EARLY ASIA



CHINA

3 key dynasties

Sui	Tang	Song
- Grand canal	- Art & Literature	- ↑ technology
- Military campaigns	- Great per. of peace	- ↑ economy
- Unified China	- Military conquests	- Strong & central gov.

Bureaucracy - A large, complex system of gov. organization. Used by China

- Clear Hierarchy
- Division of labor
- Standardized procedures
- Emphasized efficiency
- Formalized comm.

In a meritocracy, the most qualified ppl. run the gov.

Civil Service Exam → Major continuity until 1900!

- This was the Confucian-based exam used to test merit.
- People who passed entered new social class: **Scholar gentry**.

Developments

Gunpowder:

- Revolutionary combat
- Eventually spread

Champa Rice:

- Tribute from Vietnam
- 2 growing seasons

Artisans:

- Skilled craftsmen
- Key is economy's trade

Public Works:

- Great Wall
- Dujiangyan irrigation

Paper:

- Led to printing
- Revolutionized currency

Social Structure

- Based on **Confucian** principles.
- ↳ Everyone must remain in their role for social harmony.

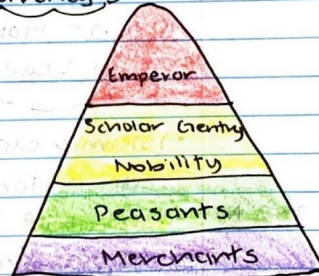
Mandate of Heaven - Divine right for emperor to rule.

↳ If broken, ppl. have right to rebel.

Footbinding - Mutilation of women's feet to make them smaller.

- Women were much lower than men due to Confucian principles.

Filial Piety - Respect for elders.



2

Tributary System

China → Surrounding states
←

In exchange for protection and trade rights, surrounding states gave China's emperor goods.

~ Japan ~

- Adopted Buddhism
- Rejected Confucianism
- Kanji from China

~ Korea ~

- Adopted Confucianism
- Tight aristocracy
- ↳ X social mobility

~ Vietnam ~

- Decentralized
- Nuclear families
- ↑ women's rights

All resisted
Sinitification
but it was inevitable

Shinto

JAPAN

- Feudal and decentralized nation.

Shogunate system

Emperor + Shogun → military leader

Daimyo → Landowners

Samurai → warriors

Samurai practiced their own brand of chivalry — Bushido code.

DAR AL-ISLAM

The abode of Islam

Islam

- Monotheistic religion founded by Prophet Muhammad.
- Muhammad is last in line of prophets.

Quran - Holy book of Islam - final revelation from God.

Sharia Law - Muslim code of conduct.

- Islamic expansion through Middle East facilitated trade.

Jizya - Non-Muslim tax.

732 AD • Battle of Tours halted Islam's advance into Europe.

- Consolidated Christianity within Europe - reconquest.

Al-Andalus: 8th - 15th century

- Muslim-ruled dynasties in Iberia.
- A center of culture & learning.
- Highly diverse & tolerant society.

↳ Arab, Berber, and Jewish

Women's Position

Islamic teachings → Men = women

- As a result, women had generally enjoyed more rights comparatively.
- However, interpretations of Quran meant this wasn't always the case — too hanced to 100% generalize.

Caliphates

Umayyad:

661-750

- Centered in Damascus, Syria.
- Military conquests.
- ↑ persecutions.

Abbasids:

750-1258

- Centered in Baghdad, Iraq.
- House of Wisdom built.
- Center of scholarship.

Common:

- 1) Influential across Afro-Eurasia.
- 2) Many cultural achievements.
- 3) Many eventual internal conflicts.

As Mongols took over Abbasids, new Islamic powers arose.

New Islamic Powers

Egyptian Mamluks

- Originally slave soldiers brought from Caucasus.
- Eventually overthrew gov. and established centralized state.
- Fell: To Ottomans

Seljuk Turk

- Turkish ppl. from cen. Asia.
- Established huge, influential Islamic empire.
- Fell: Divided into smaller states

Delhi Sultanate

- Muslim sultanate in India.
- Cultural & architectural achievements.
- Instability & foreign conquests
- Fell: To Mughals

SOUTH ASIA

Hinduism

Polytheistic!

As opposed to Buddhism & Islam, which preach equality.

- Caste system consolidates power.

- Ppl. won't rebel in hopes of better caste in next life.

Reincarnation - Rebirth cycle.

- Stagnant social dynamics.

South India:

Chola Dynasty

→ Vijayanagar Empire

→ Muslim Kingdoms

8th-16th cen. Rajput Kingdoms

- Vulnerable, Hindu Kingdoms in N. India.

13th-16th cen.

- Various Kingdoms — decentralized as a result, warring clans.

Rajputs — warrior caste.

Delhi SultanateBoth fell
to the
Mughals.

- Ruled parts of N. & cen. India alongside Rajput Kingdoms.
- Lack of efficient bureaucracy = difficulty imposing policies.
- Held against Mongols.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

As a result of its connection through the Indian Ocean Trade Network, SE Asia saw great cultural diffusion.

↳ It played a key factor in the econ. & culture of this region

Irrigation &
↑ economy

~ Khmer Empire ~

- Powerful land-based empire.
- Angkor Wat — Capital
- Hindu → Buddhist temple.

~ Srivijaya Empire ~

- Indonesian Hindu empire.
- Key trade center btw. China & India.

~ Majapahit Kingdom ~

- Smaller Indonesian Buddhist empire.
- Controlled Strait of Malacca.

Sufism — mythical sect of Sunni Islam.

- Islamic merchants & Sufi missionaries spread to SE Asia.

Geography

- Tropical climate has influenced its development.
- Monsoon seasons & typhoons has impacted trade patterns.

1.2 Early Americas

4/26/23 1.4

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Early

Americas

➤ Big Picture: Why the lack of unity in the Americas?

- Limited population } smaller, regional tribes
- Large amount of land
- The Mississippians were located in modern SE United States.
 - Constructed huge earthen mounds.
 - Traced bloodline was matrilineal.
- The Mayans thrived in the Yucatan Peninsula jungles.
 - Kingdom of city-states: highly advanced.
 - ↳ calendar, astronomy, zero, writing, and pyramids
 - Collapsed ~900AD due to int. conflicts & lack of food.

As we enter Period I, two major empires rose.

Aztec Empire

Modern-day Mexico

Tenochtitlan - Capital of empire. Enormous in size & population.

- They consolidated power by erecting large pyramids.
- The empire was decentralized: city-state emp. controlled by capital.

Chinampas - Floating gardens (islands) in lake to grow food.

Human sacrifice ≈ Religion ≈ MAJOR continuity

- POW/ offered tributes } Often to Sun God - Huitzilopochtli

- Appeasement/ atonement } Incan Empire Andes Mountains

- Religious + Political } As opposed to Aztecs, they were a highly centralized monarchy w/ bureaucracy.

- Llamas & animals } Mita: System of labor obligations in Inca.

- Brought fortune } ◦ Redistributed wealth - early socialism.

Quipu: Knotted archival system.

Animism: Belief that all objects/places have spiritual essence.

INTERACTIONS

• Aztecs had huge trade network.

Continuities

- Theocracy & human sacrifice
- Decentralized states
- Complex architecture & roadways
- Women ↑ rights

Decline

~ Aztecs ~

- Low lvl. of tech
- Too lg. to govern

~ Incas ~

- Civil War over succession

And of course... SPAIN'S ARRIVAL

1.3 Early Africa

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4/26/23 1.5

EARLY AFRICA

Like Pre-Columbian Americas, Africa was mostly tribal / clan-based.

- Most African cultures were kin-based networks, where families / clans governed themselves.

Prosperous city

state of the

Hausa

Kingdoms

- As a result, there was no centralization of power.

- Kin-based networks became too difficult to govern as pop. grew, which paved way for empires to form.

= Islam's Influence

Hajj - Pilgrimage to Mecca.

Trans-Saharan Trade

Indian Ocean Trade

Both Facilitated...
 - Exchange of goods
 - Econ. & cultural development
 - Spread of Islam

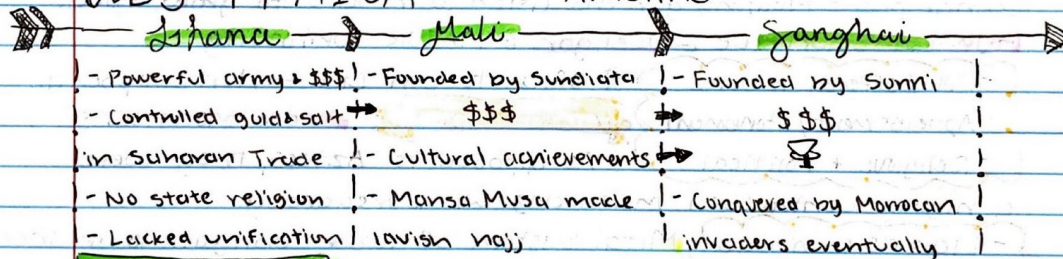
- Some parts of Africa resisted Islam.

- S. Africa regions didn't even have contact until later.

- Post-Classical Africa saw significant changes.

WEST AFRICA

= Timeline =



Swahili Coast

- Located in E. Africa - crossroad for trade w/ Indian Ocean.

- Bantu city-states blended African, Arab, and Persian culture.
 ↳ Largest was Great Zimbabwe

= Ethiopia

Kingdom of Axum

- Christian Kingdom which engaged in trade.

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Griots - venerated storytellers who acted as oral historians.

1.4 Early Europe

4/27/23 1.6

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EARLY EUROPE

Following the fall of Rome, W. Europe came to be dominated by feudalism.

Feudalism

- Based on holding of land in exchange for service/labor.



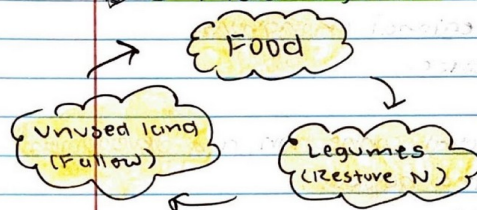
Vassal - Someone granted land, used goods & services to those above them.

↳ Lord is King's vassal / Knight is Lord's vassal

- Large fiefs were known as manors.
- The manorial system provided econ. self-sufficiency and defense.
- As a result, Europe remained decentralized and unengaged w/ global trade.

= Agriculture

3-Field System



- Windmills & plows also increased agricultural efficiency.

↑ Population growth

Political Developments

- Gradually, regional kingdoms grew to become solidified.

{ - Holy Roman Empire
- France
- England

- Feudalism also weakened as monarchs created bureaucracies.
- ↳ King Phillip II of France made legislative body: Estates-General
- However, Holy Roman Empire was federation of territories.
 - Former Germany
 - Founded by King Otto I, crowned emperor by Pope
 - Another decentralized state

Concordat of Worms - Separated church from state (secular authority)

- King John of England was forced to sign Magna Carta - milestone for constitution & checks and balances.

= Hundred Year's War

- Another push to ending feudalism.

- Brought on nationalism - ppl. began identifying w/ nations rather than regions.
- Demonstrated growing use of gunpowder spread west.

Religious Developments

Reconquista - Catholic church expelled Muslims from Spain.

- The Great Schism marked 1st division of $\dagger$.

$\dagger$ $\swarrow$ Roman Catholic $\rightarrow$ West Europe
 $\searrow$ Orthodox $\rightarrow$ East Europe: Greece - Russia

- Catholic Church was the MOST powerful institution in Europe.
 - Dominated literacy
 - Established 1st universities
 - Persecuted those who spoke out

Crusades

Goals $\swarrow$ Take back Holy Land in Palestine from Muslims.
 $\searrow$ Attack Orth. Christians in Constantinople.

- They pretty much all failed.

Effects $\swarrow$ Weakened power of Catholic church.
 $\searrow$ Increased power of regional monarchs.
 $\searrow$ Sparked off Renaissance.

Renaissance

- A reemergence of literature, art, global connection, and development.

Gutenberg Printing Press - Mass printed books.

$\rightarrow$ Played key role in spreading of knowledge

- The Crusades "opened up" Europe from their isolation:

Individuals (Humanism)
 People put more emphasis on...
 $\swarrow$ Science $\searrow$ Philosophy

All stole away power from monarchs & churches

Summary and Key Points

Before we start, let me just make a clarification: I DID NOT CHATGPT GENERATE THESE THE KEY POINTS!! I just like adding emojis to the headers because of the aesthetic.

Comparison

Europe vs. Africa and Asian

- Europe was relatively isolated due to:
 - Manorial system (self-sufficient estates)
 - Poor infrastructure after fall of Rome
- In contrast, much of Afro-Eurasia was interconnected through:
 - Silk Roads
 - Indian Ocean trade
 - Trans-Saharan routes

Europe vs. Japan

- Both had:
 - Warrior elites (knights / samurai)
 - Land-based power
 - Weak central governments

Americas vs. Africa

- Many societies organized into city-states, tribal systems, or kinship-based governance.
- The main exception was the Inca Empire, which was highly centralized with roads, bureaucracy, and taxation.

Agricultural Innovation

- Europe had the 3-field system which increased food supply and population growth.
- China's Champa rice (fast-growing, drought-resistant) caused population boom

Religious Divisions

- Christianity faced the Great Schism (1054), which led to a divide between Catholic vs. Orthodox
- Later tensions would lead toward reform movements
- Buddhism split into:
 - Theravada
 - Mahayana
 - Vajrayana

- Differences in practice and accessibility caused regional variation and conflict

Continuity

□ Global

- Patriarchy persisted globally.
- Threats from Central Asian nomads such as Mongols and Turks continually pressured settled societies.

China

- Confucianism
- Civil Service Exam
- Tributary System

□ South Asia

- Caste System
- Hinduism

□ Americas

- Women often had more roles, with some societies allowing property rights and political influence
- Religion remained central, theocracies and human sacrifice were common
- Advanced architecture for the time.

Europe

- Christianity dominant
- Decentralized, feudal political structure

Change

□ Southeast Asia

- Islam spread through Muslim merchants and missionaries (Sufis).
- Major trading cities like Malacca became Islamic centers

Europe

- Crusades led to the Renaissance
 - Crusades reconnected Europe with Middle Eastern knowledge
 - Europeans gained:
 - Greek texts
 - Mathematics
 - Medicine
 - This helped spark:
 - Intellectual revival
 - Humanism

Causation

Sinification → Cultural & Political Adoption

- Korea, Japan, and Vietnam adopted:
 - Confucian ideas
 - Bureaucratic systems
 - Chinese writing
- This strengthened centralized governments and elite education systems

Collapse of Abbasid Caliphate (1258) → Political Fragmentation

- The Mongol sack of Baghdad weakened Abbasid power.
- Led to rise of new powers:
 - Mamluks in Egypt
 - Seljuk Turks in parts of the Middle East
- Shift from Arab leadership to Turkic dominance in Islamic world.

Unit 2: Networks of Exchange, 1200-1450



2.1 The Mongol Empire

4/27/23 2.2

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Mongol Empire

Continuity: Nomadic Central Asian ppl. were a constant threat to states throughout Period 1.

↳ The Mongols were no exception - w/ their superior fighting, they established the largest land emp. in history

MILITARY

• Skilled horse and bow skills, as pastoral people.

• They also utilized siege weapons

Genghis Khan - Deadly leader of Mongols.

↳ Consolidated once-peaceful Mongols into fearsome fighting force

Division

• Following Genghis Khan's death, the empire was divided into 4 Khanates:

= Golden Horde

↳ Key stop on Silk Road

↳ Modern Russia and Ukraine

• Established new forms of governance.

• In exchange for tributes, Golden Horde cities could self-select leaders.

• Further led to Russia's delayed industrialization and separation from Europe.

= Great Khanate (Yuan Dynasty)

↳ China

• Yuan Dynasty adhered to Chinese trad. more than Mongolia.

• Brought per. of peace by building on established cen. gov.

Zhu Yuanzhang:

Overthrew Yuan Dyn.

↳ established the Ming.

Mark of the
Mongols' decline

~ why? ~

↳ Alienation ↘

- No intermarriage

- No civil service Exam

- Hiring foreigners

= Il Khanate

↳ Middle East

• Cut off Abbasid Caliphate - ended Islamic Golden Age.

• Many converted to Islam.

↳ After this conversion, Mongols supported massacre of Jews & Christians

• Overall, Persia remained relatively unchanged.

= Chagatai Khanate

Central Asia

- where Mongols began - obviously, nothing really changed.

IMPACTS

Pax Mongolia

Mongolian peace

- The one continuous empire meant no crossing borders or dealing w/ raiders.
- In fact, Mongol protection of trade routes revitalized the Silk Road.

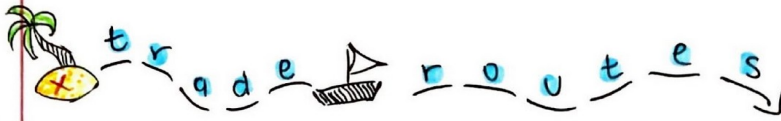
Acceptance

- Practiced religious tolerance - then unheard of.
- Women had much more comparative rights.
- Greco-Roman & Islamic knowledge of med. spread west to Europe.
↳ contributed to Renaissance
- Mongol conquests also transmitted Black Death.

2.2 Trade Routes

4/29/23 2.1-2.3-2.4

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Technological innovations and demand for luxury goods fed the growth of lucrative trade routes.

SILK ROAD

The networks of trade routes throughout Asia which exchanged luxury goods and regional cultures.

= Causes

- Growing empires in Asia had growing need for (luxury) goods.
 - **Silk** (ash) - Tea
 - **Spices** - Porcelain
 - **Cloth**
- Increased safety & trade infrastructure from Mongols increased ease of trade.
- Transportation & commercial innovations facilitated diffusion.

Innovations

Transport

- **Magnetic compass**
- **Rudder**
 - ↳ Aided nav. & ship control
- **Junk**
 - ↳ Large multi-sail ship resistant to sinking



Commercial

- **Caravanserai**: Rest inns where travelers & animals could reside.
- **Bills of Exchange**: Order to pay sum of \$ to person by a certain time.
- **Banking Houses**: Centers of trade where merchants could exchange currencies, transfer funds, or obtain credit.

= Effects

- Trading cities emerged.
 - ↳ **Kashgijir** (W. China) & **Samarkind** (Uzbekistan)
- Spread of crops (champa rice) and diseases.
- Diffusion of religions.
- Developed global econ. as well as power of states who controlled parts of it.

INDIAN OCEAN TRADE

The network of trade routes connecting regions across the Indian Ocean.

12

- **Key difference:** This network was a maritime trade route, so merchants had to account for monsoon winds.

= Causes

Demand for Specialized Goods

India: Cotton & textiles.

Malaysia & Indonesia: Spices

(they were spice islands).

Swahili: Slaves, ivory, and gold.

China: Silk & porcelain.

SW Asia: Figs, dates, and horses.

- Interactions from Islamic cities.

- Env. knowledge of monsoon winds helped sailors plan expeditions.

Maritime Innovations

- **Lateen Sails:** Arabian sails that could catch omnidirectional winds.

- **Astrolabe:** Determined distance

North/South from equator.

Stern Rudder: Gave ships more stability & ease of maneuvering.

= Effects

- Promoted huge econ. growth & prosperity.

Diaspora: Settlements of ppl. away from their homeland.

- Diasporic communities emerged throughout Indian Ocean.

- Interaction (and marriage) came as natural result of merchants awaiting favorable winds.

- Growth of cities from taxing ships — **Malacca** & **Swahili**.

- Muslim admiral **Zheng He** reflected transfer of culture through his voyages.

- Rest of world saw Ming's might — mark of China's connection to outer influences.

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

The network of trade routes that connected regions of Africa together as far as the Mediterranean.

= Causes

- Commerce expanded as empires (Mali) took over.

- As w/ all networks, tech. facilitated trade.

Innovations

- **Camel Saddles:** Allowed camels to be mounted.

Caravans: A group of animals & people traveling together

2.3 Consequences of Connectivity

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4/29/23 2.5-2.6

(Consequences of Connectivity)

These are the changes in a society as a result of its interaction w/ other societies.

↳ Both pos./neg. but all deeply complex

CULTURAL

► Diffusion of religion

Buddhism → E./SE Asia

Hinduism → SE Asia

Islam → Africa/Islam

Buddhism

Zen Buddhism - Japan adopted Buddhism that blended Shintoism.

• Xuanzang was Buddhist monk who studied in India - diffused it more to China.

- New Confucian rose in response to Buddhism in China.
- Confucianists were concerned over Buddhism's influence, so they adapted ʔK to have more Buddhist characteristics.
- This put ʔK back into power.

Hinduism

Recall Unit 1 - SE Asia exposed to Islam & Hindu.

- In Cambodia (then Khmer Emp.) Angkor Watt was a Hindu temple for god Vishnu turned Buddhist.
- Art & Sculptures evident that Hinduism was major influence.

Islam

- Saw huge # of Hindu & Buddhist converts.
 - Lower caste Hindus wished to move up
 - Buddhists were disillusioned by corruption w/ priests
- African states deepened Islamic ties through education and pilgrimages from leaders.

Travelers

= Ibn Battuta =
Moroccan scholar & explorer who went to much of the Islamic world.

= Marco Polo =
Shocked Europeans w/ his journey across Asia and China's wealth.

= Margery Kempe =
English mystic who wrote abt. her pilgrimage to Jerusalem and daily life.

- Thanks to paper & printing, these travelers could document their journeys into legendary books.

TECHNOLOGICAL

- Major developments in lit., math, and medicine.

= Papermaking

- Convenient as paper is cheaper & lighter.
- Paper money made trade easier.
- With print, literacy rates $\uparrow$ esp. in Europe.

= Gunpowder

- Unlike paper, this had violent effect.
- w/ weapons revolutionized, this gave rise to gunpowder emp.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Bubonic Plague

Bacterium $\rightarrow$ Fleas $\rightarrow$ Rodents $\rightarrow$ Humans

- There had been several outbreaks, but this was **Black Death**.
- Spread both by trade and Mongol Empire.
- They used **biological warfare** (catapulting infected corpses).

Crops

Throughout history, crops have been biggest developer of trade routes.

= Bananas

Pacific $\rightarrow$ Africa

- Became lucrative cultivation in Africa via Indian Ocean Trade.

= Champa Rice

India $\rightarrow$ Vietnam $\rightarrow$ China

* Through tributary system

- Drought-resistant w/ two harvest seasons.
- Led to increase in pop.

= Citrus

SE Asia $\rightarrow$ Mediterranean

- Similar to bananas - spread via Indian Ocean Trade.

Negative Impacts on Environment

- overgrazing } Great Zimbabwe
- Deforestation } @ Feudal Europe - $\downarrow$ agriculture
- Soil Erosion

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

Trade Route Safety

- The Indian Ocean Trade and Trans-Saharan Trade were high risk due to:
 - Harsh environments (monsoons, deserts)
 - Bandits and pirates
 - Limited centralized protection
- Silk Roads under the Mongols (Pax Mongolica) was comparatively safer due to:
 - Mongol military protection
 - Standardized laws
 - Caravanserai (roadside inns for merchants)

Goods Traded

- Silk Road mainly traded luxury goods due to high cost:
 - Silk
 - Porcelain
 - Paper
 - Gunpowder
 - Compass
- Indian Ocean Trade mainly traded common goods due to predictability of monsoon winds and cargo space on ships:
 - Spices
 - Cotton textiles
 - Timber
 - Sugar
- Trans-Saharan Trade mainly traded high-value goods because desert travel was slow and dangerous:
 - Gold
 - Salt
 - Ivory
 - Slaves

Continuity

- **China:** Remained a major trading power and enforced the tributary system.
- **Japan:** Remained a feudal system.

- **□ Southeast Asia:** Remained a stronghold of Islam and Hinduism.

Change

□ Global

- Bubonic Plague (Black Death) spread along trade routes in the 1300s and killed a third of Europe while devastating Asia and Africa. Complete social and economic catastrophe.
- The Mongol Empire was the largest land empire in history and encouraged trade, communication, and cultural exchange.

China

- Yuan Dynasty established by Mongols—minority ruled majority.

Europe

- Decline in serfdom since most of them died from Black Death.
- This led to the remaining serfs demanded more rights

Silk Road

- Eventually declined in importance due to sea routes.
- Sea routes allowed trade of more goods since ships carry more .

Commercial & Technological Innovations

- New technologies increased trade:
 - Magnetic compass
 - Lateen sail
 - Astrolabe
- Financial innovations:
 - Paper money
 - Credit systems
 - Banking

Causation

Mongol Empire → Increased Trade & Cultural Exchange

- Protection encouraged merchants.
- Led to much faster communication across Eurasia.

Trade Networks → Spread of Disease

- Plague traveled via:
 - Fleas on rats
 - Merchant ships and caravans

Black Death → Decline of Feudalism

- Labor shortages weakened feudal obligations.
- Helped lead toward wage labor economies.

Unit 3: Land-Based Empires, 1450-1750



3.1 Gunpowder Empires

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5/1/23 3.1



Gunpowder Empires

Land Empire - Based on control of land, and often expanded through military force.

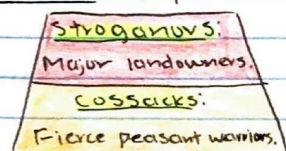
- centralized system of gov. w/ strong ruler.
- strong military to defend & expand borders.
- Use of gunpowder weaponry - Gunpowder Empires.

Russia

- Historical "outlier": Was it Asian or European?

(Ivan the Terrible)

Ivan IV - Expanded eastward into Golden Horde Khanates.



- Ivan IV allowed Struganovs to hire cossacks, driving Khanates out of Volga River.
↳ Access to warm port

East Asia

= China

- Powerful Manchu overthrew Ming and formed Qing.

👑 Kangxi — — —> Qianlong

Stability + Expansion → Tibet/Mongolia

Unsuccessful campaigns → Drained \$\$\$

= Japan (Edo period)

- Stability & centralization under Tokugawa Shogunate.
- Sakoku Policy - Isolated Japan from rest of the world.
- Significant ↑ in econ., and culture - tea ceremony, plays, etc.
- Ended w/ Meiji Restoration which returned power to emperor.

Middle East

* Descended, now Muslim

- The 3 key empires shared multiple distinct traits.
 - Turkic nomads* who spoke Turkic lang.
 - Used gunpowder & took advantage of power vacuums from Mongol Khanates.

Timurid Empire

- At this time, Tamerlane's invasion of Cen. Asia + Middle East was testament to gunpowder.
- Though his empire fell apart, the conquest violence and takeovers set the stage for these key gunpowder empires to emerge:
 1. Ottomans
 2. Safavids
 3. Mughals

OTTOMANS 1300s - 1418

- Largest, most enduring empire of this time.
- Under **Menmed II**, Byzantium fell to Ottomans.
- ↳ Through cannons: Example of gunpowder.

Suleiman - Ottomans peaked under his rule. → Depth of attacks!

Decline

- Weak sultans following Suleiman.
- European neighbors grew stronger, esp. w/ Industrial Revolution.
- Imperialism + Nationalism led to territory loss through both invasion and rebellion.

(invasions caused European fear.)

SAFAVIDS 1501-1760

- Unique: It was **Shia Muslim**, which meant ottoman rivalries.
- ↳ Trade routes also fueled hostility

What have you done w/ your life @ 15?

👑 **Ismail:**

Conquered Persia + Iran, pronounced Shah of new empire @ 15.

→

👑 **Abbas I:**

Presided Safavids @ their height.

Decline

- Two problems: Lacked real navy + natural defenses.
- Poor leaders after Shah Abbas.
- Lavish lifestyle + Military spending / Low revenue.
- Chaos from Sunni rebellion led to its fall.

MUGHALS 1520s - 1800s

- **Babur**, descendant of **Tamerlane**, united India during time of disarray.

Akbar - Mughals peaked under his rule.

- ↳ One of the richest & best-governed states globally
- Arab traders conducted overseas trade during great peace.

Decline

- **Shah Aurangzeb** failed to keep up w/ military innovations and practiced religious intolerance.
- Dwindling treasure from extractions.

- ୧ ୨ ୩ ୪ ୫ ୬ ୭ ୮ ୯ ୧୦ ୧୧ ୧୨ ୧୩ ୧୪ ୧୫ ୧୬ ୧୭ ୧୮ ୧୯ ୨୦ ୨୧ ୨୨ ୨୩ ୨୪ ୨୫ ୨୬ ୨୭ ୨୮ ୨୯ ୩୦ ୩୧ ୩୨ ୩୩ ୩୪ ୩୫ ୩୬ ୩୭ ୩୮ ୩୯ ୪୦ ୪୧ ୪୨ ୪୩ ୪୪ ୪୫ ୪୬ ୪୭ ୪୮ ୪୯ ୫୦ ୫୧ ୫୨ ୫୩ ୫୪ ୫୫ ୫୬ ୫୭ ୫୮ ୫୯ ୬୦ ୬୧ ୬୨ ୬୩ ୬୪ ୬୫ ୬୬ ୬୭ ୬୮ ୬୯ ୭୦ ୭୧ ୭୨ ୭୩ ୭୪ ୭୫ ୭୬ ୭୭ ୭୮ ୭୯ ୮୦ ୮୧ ୮୨ ୮୩ ୮୪ ୮୫ ୮୬ ୮୭ ୮୮ ୮୯ ୯୦ ୯୧ ୯୨ ୯୩ ୯୪ ୯୫ ୯୬ ୯୭ ୯୮ ୯୯ ୧୦୦

GEOGRAPHY

- Empires at this time were large and multiethnic.
- Keep in mind ways that geography might've impacted these empires.

3.2 Land Empires: Government Systems

5/2/23 3.2

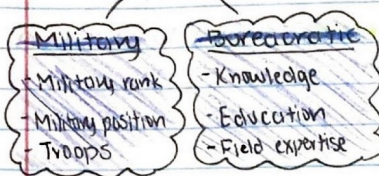
Land Empires:

Government Systems

Throughout this period, rulers developed various methods to consolidate power and maintain rule over their whole empire.

Elites

MILITARY



= Ottomans

Devshirme - selection system to staff their military & gov.

- Christian boys were taken from conquered lands to serve in gov. / military.

- They were given ↑ ed. and groomed into loyalty.

Janissaries - Most famous group of elite boys in Ottoman army.

= Japan

- With Tokugawa Shogunate, gov. needed to limit the movements of daimyo / samurai.

- They used hostage system, where daimyo must have family reside in Tokyo if they're visiting home.

- As for samurai, they were given admin roles in gov.

= Mughals

- Akbar was great leader who expanded empire.

- He gained fame through his efficient & just gov. + religious tolerance.

= Russia

- Ivan IV needed way to keep eye on Russian nobility - boyars.

Oprichnina - Paramilitary force who observed boyars.

RELIGION

Divine Right of Kings - Right to rule was given to king by god.

↳ Louis XIV used this as absolutist, whereas English rulers passed English Bill of Rights

- In Songhai, Askia the Great legitimized by promoting Islam - also a uniting force.

Americas

- Aztecs continued practice of human sacrifice - continuity.

- In Incan capital Cuzco, there was golden sun temple.

- Reinforced ruler's connection to Sun God Inti.

same w/ France

ARCHITECTURE

- Closely linked to religion—monuments demonstrated might.
- France:** Palace of Versailles allowed Louis XIV to watch nobles.
- Russia:** Peter the Great moved capital to **St. Petersburg** to watch boyars.
 - ↳ Architecture + Winter Palace demonstrated determination
- Mughals:** Shah Jahan built **Taj Mahal** for his wife—Islamic influences also present.

TAXATION

- Sometimes, there was class of ppl. responsible for tax collection.

Japan: Salaried Samurai
Mughals: Zamindars

 } collected taxes for central gov.

Tax Farming—Officials not in gov. collected taxes for gov. in return for a fee.

- ↳ Utilized by Ottomans & Mughals
- This system was prone to abuse / embezzling.
- Other nations used **tributes**.
 - China
 - Aztecs
- **Issue:** Labor was immobile & food tributes rotted.
- As a result, **Ming China** switched to silver coins.
 - ↳ Forever altered global economy

3.3 Land Empires: Belief Systems

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Land Empires:

* Belief Systems

Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther - German monk who started Protestant Reformation w/ 95 Theses, which listed criticisms of the church.

Criticisms

Indulgences:

Get-out-of-Hell
free card.

Simony:

selling of
church positions.

• John Calvin also broke off from Catholicism in France.

↳ Followers were Huguenots

Anglicanism - church of England, free of control by Pope in Rome.

Counter-Reformation

Inquisition - Established to root out and punish nonbelievers.

Jesuits - Religious order meant to oppose Protestants.

- Successful in regions where Catholicism was dominant.
- Protestantism dominated England, Scandinavia, and parts of H. Roman Empire.

Wars

- Religious divisions in Europe led to frequent religious wars.

1555 Peace of Augsburg

- ▶ Allowed each German state to choose ruler is Catholic/Lutheran.

1593 Edict of Nantes

- ▶ Allowed Huguenots to practice faith - upheld in France for 87 years before revoked.

1618 30 Year's War

- ▶ Final culminated war, which led to huge econ. disaster & destruction.

1648 Peace of Westphalia

- ▶ Each area of H. Roman Empire could select their religion.

Unpaired Empires

Ottomans

- Mostly Sunni w/ relative tolerance under Suleiman.
- Less tolerance under future leaders.

Safavids

- Strictly Shia, with no tolerance for Sunni.
- Hostility fed conflicts w/ Ottomans.

= Mughals

- Under Akbar's legendary rule, there was ↑ tolerance.
- Like Ottomans, less tolerance w/ later rulers.

Sikhism - New religion blending Hinduism & Sufism.

- The Bhakti Movement spread through India.
- More personal relationship w/ God than formal Hinduism.
- * . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . *
- By 1600s, Renaissance began feeding scientific ideas.
- Occurrences were explained w/ reasoning and empirical evidence rather than religion.
- ↳ This would later fuel the Enlightenment

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

France vs. Russia

- Both Louis XIV and Peter the Great limited the power of nobles by forcing them under royal supervision
- Both used architecture and court culture to display authority
 - Versailles in France
 - St. Petersburg in Russia

France vs. England

- France developed absolutism under Louis XIV - the monarch had near-total power.
- England had limited monarchy through the Magna Carta (1215) and later the English Bill of Rights (1689). Overall trending towards constitutionalism.

Safavids vs. Mughals

- Safavids enforced strict Shi'a Islam and persecuted Sunnis and non-Muslims.
- Mughals under Akbar promoted religious tolerance
 - Allowed debate, ended jizya tax, and saw employed Hindus.

Ottomans vs. Mughals

- Early rulers practiced relative tolerance.
 - Millet system (Ottomans)
 - Akbar's reforms (Mughals)
- Later rulers became more conservative.
 - Aurangzeb reimposed jizya and persecuted Hindus

Yuan vs. Qing Dynasty

- Both were minority groups ruling the Han Chinese majority.
 - Yuan ruled by Mongols
 - Qing ruled by Manchus

Continuity

- **Gunpowder helped expand empires**
- **Tolerance helped sustain empires**

China

- China is again ruled by a minority group that wasn't Han Chinese—the Manchus.

- Like Mongols, they preserved Chinese tradition but still ensured their own culture dominated.

Europe

- Christianity retains power in Europe.

□ Gunpowder Empires

- Used gunpowder weapons: cannons, muskets, and fortified armies.
- Highly centralized bureaucracies controlled taxation and law
- Peaked under certain leaders but inevitably fell
 - Strong rulers to know: Suleiman, Shah Abbas, Akbar, and Kangxi.
 - Collapse is often due to weak leadership and internal conflicts (rebellion).
- Used systems to consolidate power:
 - Tax farming
 - Censuses
 - State-appointed officials
- Generally grew less tolerant over time under future leaders.
- Experienced major strides in culture, religion, and architecture

Change

Japan

- Feudalism weakened after civil wars (Sengoku period).
- The Tokugawa Shogunate centralized power under one military ruler.
- Japan entered isolation which limited European contact to Dutch traders.
- The Edo Period brought peace, stability, and urban growth.

□ Africa

- The Songhai Empire was the next dominant West African power—it was a centralized bureaucracy, like most empires.
- Islam strengthened as political and cultural influence.

Europe

- Protestant Reformation broke away from Catholic dominance.
- New Christian denominations formed:
 - Lutheranism
 - Calvinism
 - Anglicanism
- Led to religious conflict and political instability.

□ Ottoman Empire

- Took over Byzantium, marking the start of the early modern period.

- Ottomans became dominant power controlling trade between Europe and Asia

Causation

Gunpowder → Gunpowder Empire Development

- Stronger armies with muskets and cannons could more easily defeat rivals and conquer territory.
- Supported the rise of centralized authority.

Corruption in the Catholic Church → Protestant Reformation

- Sale of indulgences angered believers.
- Clergy wealth contrasted with peasant poverty.
- Martin Luther challenged the Church with his *95 Theses*.

Protestant Reformation → Wars of Religion

- Catholics vs. Protestants fought for power.
- Thirty Years' War devastated Central Europe.
- Religious divisions weakened traditional unity.

Unit 4: Atlantic Interconnections, 1450-1750



4.1 Exploration

5/3/23 4.1-4.2

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Exploration

Unit 4 shifts focus from land empires onto maritime empires.

↳ There needed to be tech to facilitate exploration

= Science

- Newton's gravitation allowed deeper knowledge of tides.
- Astronomy charts provided direction.
- ↳ Led to astrolabe & sextant
- Improved cartography = improved representation of the Earth.

= Navigation

*Pg. 12 Recall from Unit 2: In addition, new ships facilitated transport:

- Astrolabe
- Lateen sail
- Compass

Carraque: Portugese trade ships.

Caravel: Fast Portugese/spanish voyagers.

Fluyt: Dutch trade ships.

Effects

- Growth of trade and commerce.
- Encouragement of exploration.
- Gunpowder aided Europeans in foreign conquests.

Colombus was sponsored by Spanish monarch, King Ferdinand.

Reasons for exploration:

- Rivalries (to claim land before anyone else)
- Power
- Wealth
- Religion

God, Gold, Glory - 3 G's

Mercantilism - Maximizing a country's wealth through gov. control of economy: ↑ exports & ↓ imports.

Explorers

Prince Henry: First European (Portugese) monarch to sponsor expedition.

Bartholomew Diaz: Sailed around S. tip of Africa.

Vasco de Gama: Landed in India and claimed it under Portugal.

Ferdinand Magellan: Spanish explorer who circumnavigated the globe.

ACHIEVEMENTS

= Portugal

- Aimed to monopolized Indian Ocean Trade by small trade

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posts compiled into a trading post empire.

- Based on outposts rather than lg. territories.
- Due to Portugal's small size & corruption, the empire w.
- Dutch took East Indies
- Britain took India
- Despite that, they mapped out Africa & India.

= Spanish

- Magellan circumnavigated globe, and Spain annexed Philippines.
- W/ silver acquired from conquest of Americas, it now took over luxury trade.
- Manila galleons (ships) allowed silver trade to boom.

= British

Sea-route to Asia John Cabot: Searched for NW passage.

James Cook: Explored Pacific Ocean.

Jamestown - 1st English Settlement.

= France

Quebec - 1st French town/trading post.

- Unlike Spain/England, they rarely settled permanently.
- Instead, they traded fur w/ Natives.
- ↳ much better relations as result

= Holland

- Explored East Indies and took it from Portugal.
- Established New Amsterdam @ island of Manhattan.

4.2 The Columbian Exchange

5/3/23 4.3

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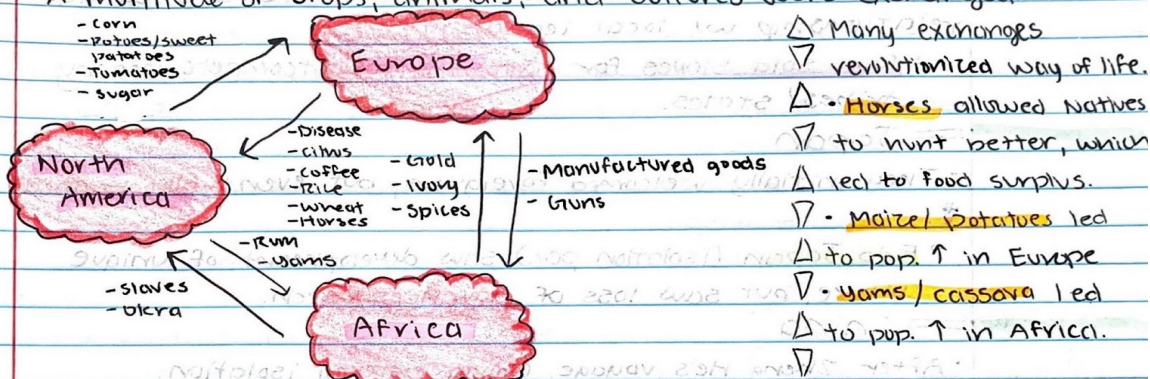
Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange was the rapid transfer of biology between the Eastern & Western Hemispheres.

• Overpowered by disease & superior weapons, Natives didn't stand a chance.

• Smallpox was biggest killer — natives had no immunity.

• A multitude of crops, animals, and cultures were exchanged.



• While Spain was busy w/ silver, Portugal focused on agri — specifically, cash crops like sugar & tobacco.

• Wealth from sugar fueled Transatlantic Slave Trade.

• Why Africa? • Slaves faced horrific conditions

- Most Natives died from disease & high death rates.

- They knew land better, and

often escaped slavery

Diaspora

• African cultures upheld through diaspora.

• Native & local languages blended — creole is one example.

• Music: Jazz, Hip-hop, blues, reggae, etc.

Environment

• Deforestation & soil depletion from plantations.

• Dense communities led to strain on water + more concentrated pollution.

4.3 Maritime Empires

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5/3/23 4.4-4.5

Maritime Empires

- As time progressed, Europeans came to influence nearly every region of the world.

= Africa

- Maritime trade supported growth of Asante Empire & Kingdom of the Kongo.
- Merchants & missionaries reached inland and developed relationship w/ local leaders.
 - Gov. sold slaves for weapons to outcompete nearby tribes/states.

= Japan

- They initially welcomed foreigners, but eventually banned.
- Edo Japan (isolation per.) saw development of unique culture, but saw loss of advances & tech.

= China

- After Zheng He's voyage, China entered isolation.
- Reversed during Qing dynasty.
- After opening, Europe forced access to ports & concessions to prevent isolation again.

(Others were driven out)

- = India → Britain/France/Portugal
- British E. India Company had limited power due to power of Mughal Empire.
 - However, it gradually expanded by fanning Muslim-Hindu tensions (just one example).
- They also used European-trained forces, Sepoys, to move inland militarily.

= Americas

- The Aztecs and Incas stood no chance. Their lives were taken by disease, gold looted, cities destroyed.
- Treaty of Tordesillas - Spain & Portugal divided Americas: Portugal got Brazil / Spain got everything to the left.
- Following 7 Year's War, France was driven out of Canada & India, leading to Britain's domination.

Labor Systems

Encomienda - Colonists granted right to demand labor & } like feudal
tribute from Natives, in exchange for protection. System

Hacienda - Land system where landowners (haciendas) owned
lg. tracts of land where Natives had to work.

- Indigenous ppl. were forced to work/mine under altered
mit'a system - practically slaves.

Slavery Effects

Middle Passage - Horrific journey to Americas across the
Atlantic Ocean.

- Taking of slaves disrupted family organizations.
 - More men taken than women, so polygyny became common.
- Slaves were traded in Indian Ocean too, w/ much better
fates.

- Worked as seaport laborers/servants
- Sailors/soldiers
- Even marriage rights

Growth of...

- Trade & commerce
- Cities
- Merchant class

ECONOMICS

- Mercantilist policies forced colonies to import from their colonizer.

Commercial Revolution - Transition into trade based econ. using
gold & silver.

4 main causes:

- Development of European colonies
- Inflation from $\nearrow$ mining
- Opening of Atlantic & Pacific trade
- $\uparrow$ Pop which meant $\uparrow$ demand

Price Revolution - General rise in prices/inflation.

- Joint-stock companies allowed investors to share profits
& risks.

↳ E. India Company: Britain & Dutch

Monopoly - When single entity comes to dominate the
production of a product.

Indigenous Effects

- Spain established viceroyalties to rule each region.

4.4 State Power and Hierarchy

5/4/23 4.6-4.7

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State Power & Hierarchies

As empires developed many resisted expansion through calling challenges to state power and existing social hierarchies.

POLITICAL CHALLENGES

= Portugal

- Queen Nzinga made alliance w/ Portugal to protect import of guns.
- After they grew exploitive, she turned to Dutch and drove Portugal out together.

= Russia

- As Europe abolished serfdom, Russian serfs were still tied.
- Catherine the Great - Empress of Russia who transformed the nation through modernization reforms, edu., and conquests.
- Cossacks rebelled under her rule, but it was put down.

= India

Marathas - Hindu warriors.

- The Maratha Rebellion killed Shah Aurangzeb & they established Hindu Maratha Empire.
- Dominant power in region - skilled & mobile army.
- Dissolved after defeat from British E. India Comp.

= Spain

- The Pueblo pop. revolted against Spain - modern New Mexico.
- It was successful, but Spanish returned in ~ decade.
- Massacre & migration resulted from their return.

= Britain

- England had been maj. Protestant, but Catholic King James II ascended and enacted anti-Protestant policies.
- Glorious Revolution - in a bloodless revolution, William & Mary II pressured James II into exile and took throne.
- ↳ Signed Eng. Bill of Rights

= Colonies

Maroons - Escaped slaves

- The 1st slave revolt had slaves ally w/ white servants in the Gloucester County Rebellion.

Metacom's War - Final push to drive Britain out of Native

SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

- ottomans practiced relative tolerance for their time.

- == Qing China

- = Europe

- Royals - nobles - commoner hierarchy had been norm.

- ↑ middle class
- Merchants
- skilled workers

Threatened

Power of nobility

Anti-Semitism

- Jews began facing growing acceptance w/ Enlightenment & Scientific Rev.
- Their expulsion from Spain led to their global migration & diaspora.
- They were accepted

Royalty

- Weapons
- Tech. advances
- Gunpowder

into Ottoman Empire & tolerant Netherlands

== Russia

- **Boyers - merchants - peasants** dominant.
- Peasants often sink into debt, forced into serfdom.

= Americas

- Casta System divided colonies.

Britain { classes rarely mixed
 { Segregation was norm

Spain/Portugal } Mixed reproduction encouraged
 } This was to "whiten" society

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

Europe

- England and France settled mainly in North America, while Spain and Portugal settled mainly in Central and South America.
- France never conquered territory, only trading fur with Natives, and thus maintaining better relations than other countries.
- Casta system and caste system were both used to organize society. In a way, people were born into both.
 - The Encomienda system is a parallel to the feudal system from Unit 1.
 - Casta system is a parallel to the caste system from Unit 1.
- Portugal only set up trading posts in India, rather than acquiring large territories.
- Britain segregated races while Spain and Portugal encouraged mixed reproduction.

□ Asia

- Ming China and Edo Japan both isolated from Western influences.
- Russia still used serfdom while the rest of Europe abolished it, which slowed Russia's modernization.

Continuity

□ Global

- Firearms began giving Europeans a growing edge.

□ Africa

- Tropical diseases prevented Europe from going too deep into Africa
- European presence was mainly coastal during this time.

Europe

- Intense European rivalry and competition.

- British growth as world power—domination of North America and India.

Change

□ Global

- Discovery of the Americas permanently reshaped global connections while Columbian Exchange transferred crops, animals, people, and diseases.
- Huge population growth in Afro-Eurasia due to the introduction of potatoes and other staple foods like yams and cassava
- Decline of Unit 2 trade land-based trade networks.
 - Naval technology made maritime trade outcompete land trade, since ships carry so much more than humans/camels

□ South Asia

- Declining tolerance of Mughal Empire and its eventual collapse.

□ Americas

- Nearly wiped out by the diseases brought by Europeans: namely smallpox
- The introduction of horses improved the lives of many Native Americans

□ Africa

- Slave trade led to huge demographic shifts.
- Political instability increased in many regions.

Europe

- Europe started becoming a major world player.
- They began colonizing the Americas (but were not yet influential enough to begin fully colonizing Africa and Asia—that's Unit 6).
- Another wave of commercial innovations hit, such as:
 - Joint-stock companies
 - Banking systems
 - Insurance

- Europe began abolishing serfdom as wage labor became more common.

Causation

Atlantic Slave Trade → Huge Demographic Shift

- Millions of Africans forcibly relocated to the Americas
- Gender imbalance in African societies
- Long-term political instability

Increased Commerce → Commerce Innovations

- The need for more capital led to joint-stock companies.
- Banking systems significantly expanded.
- Insurance developed to reduce trade risk.

Rise of Merchants/Middle Class → Threat to Nobility Powers

- Wealth increasingly came from trade rather than land.
- Monarchs relied on merchant taxes instead of nobles.
- Social hierarchy began slowly shifting and there was growing flexibility.

Unit 5: Revolutions, 1750-1900



5.1 The Enlightenment

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The Enlightenment was the shift of ideals from religion and tradition to individuals and reason.

IDEAS

Social Contract - Ppl. give up some of their rights for the ruler/gov. to protect them.

• This questioning of age-old systems often led to revolutions.

Philosophers

John Locke: Argued for natural/unalienable rights.

Thomas Hobbes: Worked on social contract - believed gov. provided stability to otherwise chaotic ppl.

Montesquieu: Known for checks & balances.

Voltaire: Advocated freedom of speech, religion, and secular gov.

Economics

• Adam Smith responded to mercantilism by calling for freer trade.

↳ very gov. - reliant / handling

Laissez Faire - Econ. theory that gov. should not intervene much in econ. decisions.

• His ideas paved foundation for Capitalism.

Reforms

Deism - Divinity simply set things in motion.

= Socialism / Liberalism

Socialism:

Ppl. own means of production.

Liberalism:

Belief in natural rights, constitution, and ↓ church & military power.

• Utopian Socialists sought to maximize harmony.

= Feminism

Mary Wollstonecraft - Published "Vindication of Rights of Women" where she argued for equal education.

• Seneca Falls → "Declaration of Sentiments" - Landmark for women's rights.

= Abolitionism

• Slave trading banned before slavery itself.

• Russia emancipated serfs - largest emancipation in history.

= Zionism

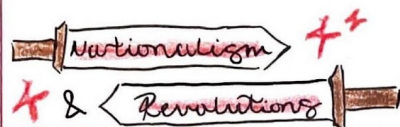
• A desire for Jews to establish independent, ancestral homeland.



5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions

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5/4/23 5.2



REVOLUTIONS

= American Revolution

- Rooted in European Enlightenment philosophies.
- W/ Dec. of Independence signed, France helped US defeat Britain.

= New Zealand Wars

- In response to Britain's increased control, **Maori tribes** began revolting.
- Tribes joined together to fight - nationalism.
- Obviously, Britain won in the end.

= French Revolution

Causes

- **Louis XVI** was weak & unpopular.
- High spending in palace while rest of the country starved.
- Commoners overtaxed and underrepresented.
- Storming of **Bastille** led to formation of National Assembly.
- **Robespierre** created **Reign of Terror** - time of mass paranoia and beheadings.
- Ultimately, **Napoleon** rose to power.

= Haitian Revolution

- **Toussaint L'Ouverture** led maroon communities against France.
- Equality & citizenship was established, w/ land reforms to former slaves.
- France betrayed co-op efforts, so Haiti pushed back and became 1st & only ✓ slave revolt - 1st independent in Latin America.
- Was example for future slave revolts, but also led to ↑ strictness/fear for owners.

*Also, France was distracted w/ Napoleon

= Creole Revolutions

Causes

- Creoles opposed Spain's mercantilism, that they could only buy/sell to Spain.
- Creoles wanted more political power.
- Mestizos wanted more power & share of wealth.

Simón Bolívar - Creole who led independence was from Spain.

- Long wars of independence.
- Bolívar had hopes of **Gran Colombia** - united S. America.

Results

- Though slavery was abolished, new gov. were often conservative.
- Creoles rose to power — indig. ppl. & women gained little rights.

= Philippine Revolution

José Rizal — contributed to publication demanding greater autonomy: Propaganda Movement.

↳ Led to military upheaval — rebellion after he was killed

NATIONALISM

Uniting force which split lg. empires and merged cultural states.

= Italian Unification

- Italian Peninsula was # of kingdoms/city-states.
- Count di Cavour started & pioneered Italian Unification.

Realpolitik — Practical politics of reality.

- Cavour directed Napoleonic war to weaken Austria from Italy — many states soon willingly joined.

= German Unification

- Otto von Bismarck directed unification.
- He manipulated numerous wars to gain territory.

= Balkan Nationalism

- Ottomans had been on decline for a while — lack of industrialization.
- With its huge diversity, many ethnic groups sought independence.

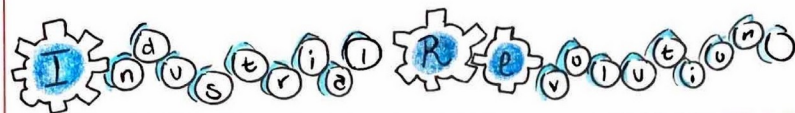
- Greece
- Serbia
- Bulgaria
- Romania

Ottomanism — Movement aimed to create a more united, modernized state.

5.3 The Industrial Revolution

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5/5/23 5.3-5.4-5.5



- Textiles
 - Steam power
 - Iron
- The Industrial Revolution was a rapid development of tech., production, and urbanization.
- This began in Britain, who had great advantages.
 - Eventually spread to US, France, and Germany.

Causes

- Proximity to waterways
- Mineral resources
- Urbanization
- Resources from colonies
- Protection of private property

Agricultural Revolution

- ↑ Food = { Crop Rotation - Rotating crops in/out of field annually.
- ↑ Pop. { Seed Drill - Efficiently places seeds in spots in ground.

Cotton

- Prior to Industrial Rev., cotton relied on cottage industry.
 - Merchants provided cotton to spin it into finished fabric in women's homes.
- Not efficient enough, so Britain built their own industrial cotton industry to compete.
- Cotton Gini: Pulled cotton fibers from seeds.
- Spinning Jenny: Allowed weaver to spin multiple threads.
- Water Frame: Used waterpower to drive spinning wheel.

Factory System

- Shifted production onto lg. specialized establishments.

Division of Labor:

Separation of work into separate tasks each by one person.

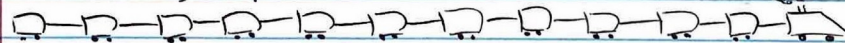
Specialization of Labor:

Each person does only one job/one contribution.

Assembly Line:

Linear system of production where people assemble.

Interchangeable Parts - Components of a product can be individually replaced.



- As countries witnessed the benefits of industrialization, they soon followed.

France and Germany

- The French Revolution & Napoleonic Wars delayed industrialization.
- Germany was fragmented, which delayed industrialization.

- After unification, they became leader in steel & coal production.

= United States

- The US was immigration hotspot, so they had huge labor source.

↳ Human Capital

- With a cheap labor source, the US rose as industrial power.

= Russia

- Russia focused on railroads/exports — Trans-Siberian Railroad.

- However, they lagged behind even into 1900's.

↳ Remained largely agricultural until Russian Revolution

= Japan

- Japan underwent defensive industrialization to protect traditions.

- Rapid & successful — built up econ. & military to become world power.



- The Middle E. & Asia continued production.

• But w/o industrialization, they were slower, and lost its share in world market.

- Indian shipbuilding declined due to mismanagement.

- Britain limited then eventually banned India from mineral mining.

- Egypt and India — historic cotton producers — couldn't compete w/ Britain's economic reach.

TECHNOLOGY

Steam Engine

↓

Internal Combustion Engine

} Coal → Steam → Power

} Revolutionized transport & production

- Steam engines powered trains & steamboats.

- With combustion engine, power & production became even more efficient.

Second Industrial Revolution

- Occurred in the late 1800s - early 1900s.

= Steel

- Steel

- Electronics

- Chemicals

- Bessemer Process refined and strengthened steel.

↳ Allowed for its mass-production

= Oil

- 1st oil wells harnessed oil in mid-1800s.
- Led to combustion engine & precision tech → automobiles & planes.

= Electricity

- Facilitated growth of new industries.
- w/ lightbulbs, factories could run @ night.

= Communication

- Telephone revolutionized comm. & globalization.
↳ Alexander Graham Bell
- Guglielmo Marconi developed radio - form of popular mass media.

= Transport

- Whereas historically settlements are coastal, improved transport allowed for ↑ inland settlement.

Transcontinental Railroad - connected US Pacific to Atlantic.

5.4 Industrial Age: Government and Economics

5/5/23 5.6-5.7

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Industrial Age:

Government & Economy

Each country developed their own method on preserving culture while modernizing.

Egypt

- Under Muhammad Ali's leadership, Egypt separated from Ottomans.

- He focused on industrializing through ↑ production of cotton & weapons.

- However, Europe eliminated import tariffs to cheapen Egyptian goods, and pocketed project revenues.

- Ultimately, Egyptian industrialization failed.

Russia

- Czar Alexander II began industrialization.

- Implemented series of econ. & political reforms.

- However, it was uneven — mainly concentrated in Europe, while maj. of pop. in rural areas didn't benefit from process.

Japan

- During Meiji Restoration, shogun was abolished & emperor restored.

- Japan adopted many western ideals & modernizations.

- Ended feudalism

- Adopted constitution

- United nation under

- Built railroads/roads

- Constitutional monarchies

- Expanded education

↳ These were financed w/ ↑ agricultural taxes

- Samurai opposed reform as they now lacked status.

* . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . *

As industrialization progressed, the global econ. transformed.

- Joint-stock banks were formed when a group of ppl. pool money together to start one.

Limited Liability - Shareholders were only responsible for their investment and not the rest of the bank's debts.

- Stock markets allowed ppl. to buy parts/shares of a company, becoming part owner.

HSBC - Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Transnational business.

↳ Established factories and created jobs

State-sponsored
Industrialization

- Insurance drove business & bank #'s.

MASS CULTURE

- As ppl. grew wealthier and the middle class grew, ppl. engaged in consumerism.

↳ Buying of non-essential goods

- W/ more time, ppl. engaged in ↑ leisure.

- Boating - Parks

- Biking - Music halls

- Athletic events

- However, w/ wealth accumulated from factories, a gap formed between factory owners & workers.

↳ Unsafe conditions would soon lead to labor unions

5.5 Industrial Age: Society

5/6/23 5.8-5.9

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Industrial Age:

Society

Labor Unions

= Causes

- Income inequality btw. owners and workers.
- Long & dangerous work hours.
- Low wages paid.
- Workers formed labor unions to demand better conditions:
 - Better wages & conditions
 - Shorter hours
 - Job security

- Success varied, but they achieved banning of child labor & public education system.

Ideologies

Utilitarianism - Decisions should benefit maj. population rather than factory owners.

↳ **John Stuart Mill**

= Communism

- **Karl Marx** wrote **Communist Manifesto** - all of history is struggle btw. upper (**Bourgeoisie**) and lower (**Proletariat**) class.
- Only way to break the cycle is to have Proletariat overthrow Bourgeoisie and control means of production.

GOV REACTIONS

= Ottomans

- By 1800s, Ottomans were declining, so Sultan Mahmud II passed reforms.

Tanzimat Reforms

- ↓ gov. corruption
- ✕ corps of Janissaries
- secular edu. system
- ↑ Transnational business
- These reforms lowered women's rights.
- Sultan **Abdulhamid** ended reforms & exiled **Young Turks** who advocated them.
- Also massacred Armenians & Assyrian Christians.

= Qing China

- Their reform movement was the **Self-Strengthening Movement**.
- **Empress Cixi** was initially conservative, but eventually reformed.
 - ✕ Civil Service Exam
 - Eliminating corruption
 - Advancing tech.

- Europeans welcomed change in China.

SOCIETY

- Working families often crowded in tenement buildings.

↳ Owned by factory owners

- Slums...

Facilitated: Due to:

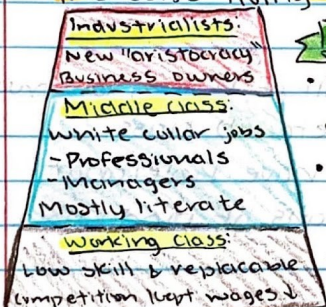
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| - Disease | - overcrowding |
| - Pollution | - Poor sewage |
| - Crime | - ~~no~~ basic amenities |

- Over time, gov. began passing sanitation reforms.

- Huge growth of urbanization led to strain on space & resources.

- Though life was hard for many, industrialization did

increase living standards.



Children

- Worked as young as 5 - often used to climb & crawl for repairs.
- Textile & coal dust damaged lungs - conditions were gravely dangerous.

Women

- Working Class women entered workforce, often paid even less than men

- Middle Class women expected "cult of Domesticity".

- Homemakers
- childbearers
- Pious, pure, submissive.

- Industrialization spurred feminism.

ENVIRONMENT

- Burning coal led to toxic air pollution.

- Smog → Respiratory problems

- Water pollution → cholera & typhoid

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

Europe vs. Asia

- Europe industrialized rapidly and gained economic and military dominance
- Most of Asia did not industrialize at the same pace, and as a result, many Asian states lost influence and autonomy
 - However, the notable exception was Japan. They industrialized very quickly during the Meiji Restoration (1868).
 - Japan adopted Western technology, education, and military systems. They became a new imperial power instead of being colonized.

Britain vs. Spain and Portugal

- Britain continued growing in power due to early industrialization
- Spain and Portugal declined after losing colonies in Latin America
- Britain expanded its empire while Iberian powers weakened

Revolutions

- Creole Revolutions in Latin America did not result in much social change, unlike American, Haitian, or French Revolutions.
 - The Haitian Revolution completely abolished slavery and overturned racial hierarchy.

Italy vs. Germany

- Cavour (Italy) and Bismarck (Germany) both used nationalism and warfare strategically.
- Both manipulated conflicts to unite divided states.
- Both used diplomacy and war to strengthen national identity.

Continuity

□ Global

- Commercial innovations fueled trade and commerce.
- The Scientific Revolution gave way to reason, and during the Enlightenment, people began applying this reason.
- Rise of transnational businesses that operated across borders.

Europe

- They remained the most dominant region globally.
- Continued becoming more powerful and influential.

Change

□ Global

- Rise of middle class
- Rise of consumerism
- Rise of nationalism in the face of imperial presence
- Urbanization
- Women began entering the workforce
- Commoner/noble division replaced with worker/owner division
- Governments began becoming more liberal and representative

Ottoman Empire

- Failure to industrialize weakened the empire.
- Became known as the “sick man of Europe”—began falling off.

Spain and Portugal

- Due to revolutions in their colonies, they both began waning in power.

□ Germany

- Rapid nationalism and development allowing unification. They industrialized and soon became a major industrial and military power.
- Germany’s formation marked the end of eternal Franco-British rivalry.

□ Russia

- Serfdom was finally abolished and reform efforts began, but they were slow and uneven.

China

- End of the civil service exam—1,000 year continuity gone!
- The Qing dynasty began growing weak, which marked the end to China's centuries as a global superpower.
- China faced increased foreign spheres of influence.

Causation

Lack of industrialization in Asia → Decline in power

- Asian states could not compete with European militaries and economies.
- Led to imperial domination, unequal treaties, and loss of sovereignty.

Industrial Revolution → European imperial expansion

- Europeans needed raw materials that they lacked.
- Needed new markets to sell manufactured goods.
- Led to expansion of empires in Africa and Asia.

The Enlightenment → Political Revolutions

- Ideas about liberty, equality, and democracy inspired revolutions.
- Influenced American, French, and Latin American independence movements.

Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization, 1750-1900



6.1 Imperialism

5/5/23 6.1-6.2

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Imperialism

competition among industrial powers increased desire for colonies. With post-industrial tech, most nations were unmatched w/ Europe.

RATIONALES

Imperialism: Exerting power over another nation through force.

= Nationalism

- Justified imperialism by promoting superiority of one's own race.
- Domination was necessary for their "civilization" & expansion.
- Now an industrial power, Japan took Korea from China in Sino-Japanese War.

= Scientific

- Social Darwinism - Natural selection applied to society: strongest nations survive, weakest nations fall.
- Pseudoscientists strengthened false perceptions abt. intelligence.
- Phrenologists believed smaller skull = mental feebleness of Africans, Asians, and Native Americans.

= Cultural

White Man's Burden - Belief that Europeans had to impose their "superior" cultures onto "underdeveloped" cultures.

- Missionaries were most tireless "civilizing" mission.
- Civilizing mission was used to defend:
 - Forcing Natives to surrender
 - Forced labor
 - culture & religion
 - Extraction of resources
 - Exploitive policies

= Economic

- Euro. powers sought new sources for raw materials & markets for manufactured goods.

• EIC expanded its monopoly from England/India to E. Asia.

British E. India = EIC

Dutch E. India = VOC

- VOC enacted monopoly at S. tips of S. America, Africa, and East Indies.

EXPANSION

- Power shifted globally through imperialism.

= Africa

- Euro. had been restricted to trading posts, began now expanding.
- France constructed Suez canal w/ corvée workers.
↳ Unpaid workers forced onto project as taxation
- When regional unrest threatened Britain's commercial interests, they seized Egypt from Ottomans.

Boer Wars

Afrikaners - Descendant of Dutch settlers in S. Africa.

- British/Afrikaner conflicts boiled into Boer Wars.
- Africans/Afrikaners forced off of land into concentration camps.

Berlin Conference - Divided Africa to Euro. powers w/o conflict.

- France controlled Algeria and much of Sahara.
- King Leopold II of Belgium enacted horrific brutality in Congo.
- Only Ethiopia remained fully independent. (Abyssinia).

= South Asia

- Britain controlled India via conquest & econ. domination.
- Led to deindustrialization of India and subjugation of rulers.

= East Asia

- China maintained its own gov., but Euro. set up spheres of influence.

Taiiping Rebellion - Attempted overthrow of Qing dynasty.

- The Boxer Rebellion attempted to drive out foreigners, but only undermined Qing court's legitimacy.

= Southeast Asia

- France established French Indochina: Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.
- E. Indies grew cash crops to support Dutch.
- Only Thailand remained independent (Siam).

= Australia & New Zealand

- Britain settled Australia as a penal colony.

Treaty of Waitangi - Guaranteed rights of every orig. Mauri inhabitant of New Zealand.

= US Imperialism

Manifest Destiny - Belief US had a natural right to expand to the Pacific.

- Natives were forced onto reservations in Oklahoma.
- ↳ Brutal migration known as Trail of Tears
- US victory in Spanish-American War brought them Cuba, Cuba, and Philippines.

Monroe Doctrine - Stated Europe shouldn't be involved w/ affairs in W. Hemisphere.

- Roosevelt Corollary promised US intervention if Latin American country demonstrated instability.

= Russia

- Through Catherine the Great & Alexander II, Russia annexed much of Balkans & Caucasus.

Great Game - Russia/Britain rivalry of dominance in Afghanistan.

6.2 Responses to Imperialism

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Responses to Imperialism

In response to imperialism, nationalist movements sprung up around the world.

= Americas

- The Cherokee assimilated to white settler culture & adopted constitution based on US constitution.
- The Ghost Dance was spiritual movement, where they believed the dance would bring ancestors back which drive out settlers.
- US saw this as threat which led to suppression & massacre.

Túpac Amaru II - Executed colonial admin, leading to unsuccessful rebellion against the Spanish.

= South Asia

- Britain had begun using rifle cartridges greased w/ pork & beef fat.
- This infuriated India's Muslim & Hindu pop., who began the Sepoy Rebellion.
- The rebellion was unsuccessful but was example of first Indian nationalism against British.

= Southeast Asia

- France faced continued resistance from Vietnam.
- Philippines expected freedom following US victory in Spanish-American War.
- However, they were simply transferred to US.
- US won in Philippine-American War.

= Australia and New Zealand

- Thousands of Aboriginals were killed as they defended their land from settlers.
- In N. Zealand, Maori Wars broke out, and Treaty of Waitangi became ignored.

= Africa

Pan-Africanism - shared identity & nationalism across Africa.

- The Sokoto Caliphate was largest African empire since 1500's. It used slave trade for econ. ↑ when Britain was trying to end it.

Xhosa Cattle Killing - Movement where Xhosa ppl. began killing their cattle & crops in hope it would cause spirits to remove settlers.

↳ Huge famine & death - Britain not driven out

- The strong & centralized Zulu Kingdom held against British but eventually fell.
- In E. Africa, Muhammad Ahmad claimed to be "guided one" who would restore glory of Islam - the Mahdi.
 - They defeated Egyptian army & captured Sudanese capital Khartoum.
 - The British had interests, so they intervened in Sudan and defeated Mahdist forces.
- In the Asante Empire, Yaa Asantewaa (mighty warrior queen) led unsuccessful rebellion against British.

6.3 Imperial Age: Economics

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Imperial Age:



TECHNOLOGY

- Railroads facilitated movements of goods & ppl.
- Telegraph facilitated flow of information & trade coordination.
- Steamships allowed for ↑ efficiency of trade.

Cecil Rhodes - Investor of TransAfrican rail which was never completed.

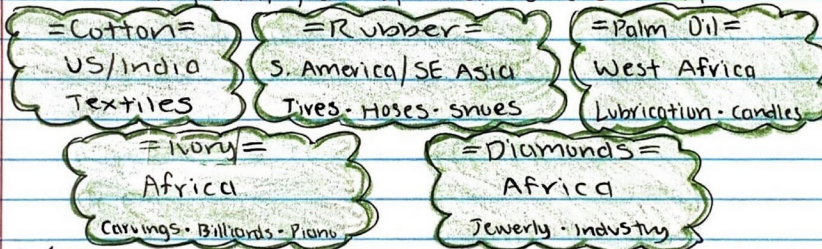
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- Under imperial powers, subsistence farmers switched to growing cash crops.

- Growing middle class led to ↑ demand for meat.

Guano - But + seabird fertilizer dug by Chinese/Polyesian workers.

- Under imperial powers, colonies were export economies.



Global Consequences

- Use of land for single purpose led to monocultures.
- Cash crops depleted forests & soil fertility.
- Need for crops led to economic imperialism.

ECON IMPERIALISM

Use of economic power to control other nations.

= Asia

- In India, spices was replaced by cotton as EIC's main export.
 - India shifted from textiles to solely cotton, so Britain could produce all the textiles.
- E. Indies was forced into Culture System.
 - ↳ Farmers had to choose btw. growing cash crops or performing Corvée labor

Opium Wars

- In response to China's lack of trade, Britain began smuggling opium into China.
- China's eventual ban on opium after so many had gotten addicted led to Opium War.

Treaty of Nanjing - Following Britain's victory, China had to open up 4 ports and pay damages.

- Disputes over foreign diplomats/traders led to 2nd Opium War.

Africa

- Unequal trade structure made colonies economically dependent on imperial powers.
- Reliance on a single cash crop made regions vulnerable during drought.
- Cacao was major cash crop of Gold Coast.
- Slave labor was used to produce many cash crops.

Latin America

Chile
Copper/Mining

Brazil
Rubber
(Declined after it was moved to Malaya)

Banana Republics - Cen. American countries under econ. power of foreign corporations.

↳ Politically unstable and depended

- Latin America subject to domination from US & Europe.
- Britain invested in Argentina, turning it into very rich country.

6.4 Migration

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Migration

CAUSES

Labor

- Though slavery had gradually been declining, **coerced labor** was still profound.

Indian Laborers → British Colonies

Chinese Laborers → British Malaya & California

Japanese Laborers → Hawaii, Peru, & Cuba

Railroads & gold

sugar plantations

- Many Chinese & Indian workers were forced/tricked into **contract work**.

- Not property, but it was difficult & exploitive work.

Penal Colonies

Britain → Australia } convicts were forced into hard labor.
France → Africa }

- Prisoners faced harsh treatment.

Internal Challenges

= India

- Poverty was key push factor.
- Britain used **indentured servants** to replace slaves.

= China

- Chinese immigrants emigrated for gold rushes.
- Though prejudices exist, they were key in **Transcontinental Rail**.
- Many ppl. left for opportunities/ escape poverty & famine.
↳ Esp. after **Taiiping Rebellion**

= Ireland

- Some left for political/religious reasons.
- When Ireland became part of UK, Catholics & Protestant dissenters faced religious discrimination from rulers.
- Potato Famine** was biggest push factor.

= Italy

- 1st wave came from Italian unification.
- Poverty & organized crime was another push factor.
- Most immigrated to Argentina — pro immigration and good wages.

Transport

- Improvements in transportation allowed ppl. to return to their home country after migration.
- Japanese laborers worked in Hawaiian sugar plantations under 3-year contracts.

EFFECTS

= Home society =	= Receiving Society =	Chinese	
- Women ↑ authority - ↓ population - Disrupted traditional econ.	- Ethnic enclaves - Rapid urbanization - Development of agri. & econ.	SE Asia:	Americas:
		Rubber & opium farming	Gold rush & for railroads
• They formed many Chinatown enclaves.			

Indian

Africa:

- Abandoned caste system
- Discrimination in S. Africa

SE Asia:

Kangani System
Replaced indentured servitude - entire families @ plantations.

Caribbeans:

- Result of indentured servitude
- Blended cultures (food, film, and music)

Irish

- Many helped construct the canal system.
- They faced hardships - Anti-Catholic discrimination.
- Promoted labor unions & spread Catholicism.

Italian

- Argentine Constitution encouraged Euro. immigration & guaranteed them equal civil rights.
- Low cost of living + fertile land encouraged huge Italian immigration.

REGULATION

- In response to native resentment, gov. institutionalized discrimination.

Chinese Exclusion Act - Prohibited immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years.

↳ After Congress passed act, many turned to Mexico.

- Mexican President Díaz promoted immigration & development.

• In Australia, the Chin. Imm. Regulation & Restriction Act restricted # of chin. immigrants.

White Australia Policy - Policy to preserve "white Australia".

↳ set of laws meant to minimize non-white immigration

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

United States vs. Australia

- Both passed laws limiting immigration based on race
 - United States: Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
 - Australia: White Australia Policy
- Demonstrates rising racism and nativism during mass migration

Migration

- India and China produced the largest numbers of migrants.
 - Large populations created economic pressure.
- Many migrated as indentured laborers to the Caribbean, Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific.
- The U.S. and Argentina received large numbers of immigrants.
 - The U.S. received largely Europeans and Asians.
 - Argentina received largely Europeans (especially Italians and Spaniards).

Slavery

- Most of the world formally abolished slavery during the 1800s.
- However, the Sokoto Caliphate and some African societies continued using enslaved labor.

Continuity

- □ **Global:** Asia and Africa still largely remained under European control, with continued resistance to imperialism
- **Europe:** Remained the global dominant power and frequent involvement in foreign affairs that threaten their interests.

Change

□ Global

- Slavery was declining or abolished in most regions.
- Massive global migration reshaped demographics worldwide.
 - Increased migration also led to discrimination, nativism, and xenophobia.
- Coerced labor systems replaced slavery.
 - Indentured servitude
 - Contract labor
- Men migrating led to women taking their roles in the home society.
- Formation of ethnic enclaves leading to massive spread of cultures.
 - Chinatowns
 - Little Italy's

Europe

- The Spanish Empire's colonies were transferred to the U.S after losing the Spanish-American War; this marked the end of the Spanish Empire.

□ Asia

- Qing China begins its fall from power—once the leader in innovation, now they're suffering defeats from foreign powers.
- India's main export switches from spices to cotton/textiles under British rule.

□ United States

- Rise as imperial power in Pacific and Latin America.

□ Africa

- Nationalism in Africa began sweeping and replacing ages of ethnic tension.
- They begin to share a common identity as African rather than ethnic ties.

Causation

Improved Transportation + Internal Pressures → Mass Migration

- Steamships and railroads made travel cheaper and faster.
- Poverty, famine, and political unrest pushed people to leave home.

Global Capitalism → Concentration of Wealth in Elite Classes

- Industrial profits accumulated among business owners and financiers.
- Economic inequality increased between social classes.

Abolition of Slavery → Rise of Coerced Labor Systems

- Plantation owners still needed cheap labor.
- Led to systems exploiting Indian, Chinese, and Pacific Islander workers.

Unit 7: Global Conflicts, 1900—



7.1 Shifting Power

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Shifting Power

As the world enters the 1900s, many long-lasting land empires began to fall.

Ottomans

- **Tanzimat Reforms** failed to make significant change.
- Many resisted westernization and it didn't address root causes like corruption.
- The **Young Turks** launched a rebellion and overthrew the Ottoman gov., implementing democratic policies.
- Following the Ottoman Empire dissolving into Turkey post-WWI, **Atatürk** became 1st president.
- He brought western reforms.

Qing

= Internal =	= External =	Reasons for decline
- Ethnic tension - Low revenue - Famine danger	- Europe - Japan	• In 1911, Sun Yat-Sen led Nationalist Party and overthrew Qing Dynasty.

Russia

- Russia was slow to industrialize or expand edu./ infrastructure.
- Russo-Japanese war** — Russia's loss demonstrated their lacking military and Japan's growing edge.
- In 1917, the **Bolsheviks** (revolutionary working class) seized power and set up communist gov. w/ Lenin at its head.

Additional Factors

Bloody Sunday

Peaceful worker protest that was brutally suppressed.

WWI

Huge losses highlighted Russia's lack of development.

Mexico

Porfirio Díaz — Dictator who oversaw per. of stability. Though, he allowed too many foreign powers control of land & resources.

Juárez of Madero, Díaz's opponent.

Desire for land reform

Opposition to foreign powers

➔ **Mexican Revolution**

- Díaz was exiled, and **Zapata** began process of land distribution.

7.2 World War I

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5/7/23 7.2-7.3

World War I

CAUSES

= Immediate

- Serbian nationalist **Gavrilo Phillip** assassinated **archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria-Hungary.
 - He was member of terrorist group **Black Hand**, devoted to ending Austro-Hungarian presence in Balkans.
- Serbia rejected Aus-Hungary's ultimatum, so they declared war and called on Germany for backup.
 - Serbia turned to Slavic Russia, and soon France & Britain joined.

= Long-Term

Militarism

- Great military preparedness
- ↑ weapons in stock

Alliances

- Triple Entente (France, UK, Russia)
- Triple Alliance (Germany, Aus-Hungary, Italy → Ottomans)

Imperialism

- Scramble for colonies led to competition
- Tension for territory
- Colonies got involved

Nationalism

- Fed fuel to the militarism
- Strong desire for autonomy

CONDUCTING

- The war began w/ jolly spirits, soldiers dreaming of adventure & heroism.
- As war dragged on, brutality of 20th century tech. became apparent.

Technology

- **Trench warfare** developed during WWI, where both sides would hide/fire from trenches, divided by No Man's land.
- Disease was rampant from rats & unsanitary conditions.
- **Poison gas**: Lethal & permanent lung dmg.
- **Submarines**: Stealthy sinker of ships
- **Machine guns**: Shredded battle lines
- **Airplanes**
- **Tanks**

Total War

The mobilization of an entire nation towards war effort.

- With men at war, women worked @ factories to pump

out weapons & materials.

- Supplies & food were rationed.
- (Often misleading) **propagand** used to sway public opinions and encourage involvement.

Development

Schlieffen plan - Germany's plan to quickly defeat France so they don't have to fight war on two fronts.

= central =	= Allies =	↳ This failed - Russia mobilized in time
- Ottomans	- Britain	• With war on two fronts, Germany was stretched too thin.
- Austria Hungary	- France	• Germany sinking Lusitania (passenger ship)
- Germany	- Russia	• intercepted Zimmerman Telegram
- Italy →	- US	↳ Germany told Mexico to attack US
	- Japan	
	- China	

Aftermath

- Victors met in **Paris Peace Conference**.

Self Determinism - Nations should choose who rules over them.

↳ in Woodrow Wilson's **14 points**

- **Treaty of Versailles** blamed everything on Germany.
- Billions of \$\$\$ in reparations
- Give up every colony
- Reduce military
- **League of Nations** established to eliminate future mass-conflicts.

7.3 Interwar Period

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5/7/23 7.4-7.5

Great Depression

- Agri. over production reduced global demand. } Great Depression
- In 1929, US stock market crashed.
- Everyone owed \$\$\$ to each other
- US $\leftrightarrow$ Britain $\leftrightarrow$ France $\leftrightarrow$ Germany
- Nations each utilized unique methods to bring themselves out of economic downturn.
 - Countries imposed tariffs, in order to protect their own jobs, which only further declined trade.

= United States

Keynesian Economics - Gov. should spend more than it takes in (deficit spending) to stimulate econ.

- Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed New Deal.

- Relieve impoverished citizens
- Recovery to bring nation out of the Depression
- Reform to prevent this happening again

= Russia

- After the civil war that caused it to withdraw from WWI, communism came to dominate.
- Under Lenin, the New Econ. Plan allowed private trade w/ moderate success.
- Under Stalin, the 5-year Plan sought to turn USSR into industrial power.
 - He collectivized agriculture - small farms were merged into lg. gov.-owned farms.
 - Though industry grew, famine killed millions.
 - All political dissenters were sent to gulags (labor camps).

= Italy

Fascism - Extreme nationalism.

- Mussolini rose as fascist dictator.
- The totalitarian state employed corporatism.
 - ↳ Society/sectors of econ. divided into groups to work for state as a whole

• With Europe significantly weakened, many colonies hoped to gain independence.

• However, only white E. European countries received self-determinism.

↳ Fueled outrage & nationalism

= Middle East

• League of Nations used the Mandate System to rule former land of Central Powers.

Pan Arabism - Called for unification of all Arabic lands.

= South Asia

Indian National Congress - Formed in late 1800s to voice grievances to colonial gov.

• Gandhi's Satyagraha movement emphasized civil disobedience.

• Britain banned Indians from producing their own salt bc they wanted monopoly on it.

• Salt March: Gandhi led thousands to the sea to pick up their own salt.

= East Asia

- March 1st Movement in Korea } (growing nationalism)

- May 4th Movement in China } (esp. against Japan)

• Chinese Communist Party founded by Mao Zedong in 1921.

• Nationalist Party led by Chiang Kai-shek after Sun's death.

• Chin. civil war put on pause to battle Japan.

• Japan seized Manchuria - named it Manchukuo.

• They continued across Asia, adding territory to Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

= West Africa

• Independence movements began w/ European-educated intellectuals.

- Future Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta @ London

- Future Senegal leader Léopold Senghor @ Paris.

• Ppl. began recognizing racial discrimination in their homeland.

7.4 World War II

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	The unsettled tensions following WWI ultimately led to WWII. CAUSES • With Germany's poor econ. following Great Depression, Hitler rose to power promising a strong, revitalized gov. • He advocated for extreme anti-Semitism, emphasizing a pure Aryan nation free of Jews, Slavs, Romans, and homosexuals. • He continued his campaign w/ Nuremberg Laws: - ~~X~~ Jewish/non Jewish marriage - ~~X~~ Jewish citizenship - Subsequent decrees pushed Jews aside "Night of Broken Glass" <u>Kristallnacht</u> — Violent anti-Jewish riots w/ mass arrests and destruction of synagogues. Militarism ▶ Hitler sent troops into Rhineland, buffer btw. France & Germany. Appeasement — Giving into demands to keep peace. Anschluss ▶ Next, Hitler invaded Austria w/ no resistance. ▶ Hitler took back Sudetenland, border of Czechoslovakia w/ many Germans. Munich Agreement — Allowed Hitler Sudetenland if he didn't take anything else. ▶ Following Germany & Russia's joint invasion of Poland, France & Britain declared war on Germany. • Japan's invasion of China marked start of WWII in Asia. CONDUCTING • Like WWI, WWII was also a total war. • In addition, many colonies fought for their colonizing nation. European Theater Blitzkrieg — "lightning war" used by Germany to quickly subdue enemy nations. • Unlike in WWI, Germany took France. • Vichy France was allowed to govern part of France while the rest was under Nazi control.

- British & German cities both received bombings from each other.
- With British invasion postponed Hitler set his sights to Russia.
 - Though there was initial success, harsh winter set in.
 - Soviets defended city in 3 year long Siege of Leningrad.
- Allies turned war around through Battle of Stalingrad.

Pacific Theater

- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor led US to join war.
- In General MacArthur's island-hopping campaign, they attacked weak islands and skipped strong ones.

D-Day — Amphibious invasion to take back Nazi France.

- In Japan, Hiroshima & Nagasaki were nuked by US.
 - Chosen over what would've been brutal land invasion.

ATROCITIES

Throughout both World Wars, and following WWII, several mass atrocities were conducted.

- World Wars were first instance of civilian targets.

World Wars

= Armenian Genocide

- Ottoman gov. alleged Armenians were cooperating w/ Russians.
- As a result, they were deported into camps.
 - Many were executed/died of starvation.

= Disease & Famine

- 1919 influenza epidemic killed ~20 million.
- In USSR, Ukrainian peasants resisted collectivization.
 - The gov. took too much of crops meant to feed pop., leading to human-caused famine.

= Holocaust

- 6 million Jews were killed in Holocaust.
- Many Jews forced into individual sectors of cities — ghettos.

= Japan

- Killed 100,000 Chinese in Rape of Nanjing during 2nd Sino-Japanese War.
- In WWII, they forced women into prostitution — "comfort women".

= Firebombing

- Done by Allies in German & Japanese cities.

= Modern

= Balkanization

- During Yugoslavia's dissolving, 300k ppl. died.
- Serb forces committed ethnic cleansing against Muslims.

= Cambodian Genocide

- Pol Pot led Communist Khmer Rouge.
- They sought out "intellectuals" to kill.
- On farms, people were killed in the Killing Fields.

= Rwandan Genocide

- Belgian colonizers had favored minority Tutsis over majority Hutus.
- After Hutu pres. was shot down from plane, supposedly by Tutsis, Hutus began a genocide.

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

Europe vs. United States

- Warfare physically devastated Europe; cities, infrastructure, and economies were destroyed.
- The U.S. fought abroad and avoided domestic destruction.
- As a result, the U.S. emerged as a global superpower.

Soviet Union vs. Western Europe

- The Soviet Union suffered enormous casualties (over 20 million deaths).
 - However, its territory was not dismantled politically after the war.
- Meanwhile, western Europe faced occupation, economic collapse, and loss of global dominance.
- As a result, the USSR emerged as a global superpower.

World War I vs. World War II

- WWI was primarily centered in Europe with some fighting in the Middle East and Africa.
- WWII had multiple theaters:
 - European theater
 - Pacific theater
- WWII involved much more nations and had greater civilian casualties.

Fascism vs. Communism

- Fascism emphasized extreme nationalism, authoritarian rule, and militarism.
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
- Communism promoted class equality and state control of the economy.

- Soviet Union
- China
- Both rejected liberal democracy but differed in ideology and goals

Continuity

□ Global

- Collapse of large empires continued
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - Russian Empire
- New states formed from former imperial territories.
- Communism and democracy continued spreading globally.

Europe

- European imperialism still existed despite European weakness.
- Britain and France retained colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

Change

□ Global

- Killing became systematic and highly intentional
- Focus on wars came to target civilians
- Global conflicts marked the end for large land or maritime empires

Europe

- Decline of monarchism in Europe
- Rise of fascism and Nazism

□ Asia

- Dominant force on Asia switches from Europe to Japan.
- China ends thousands of years of dynastic rule and establishes Republic of China.

- The collapse of the Ottoman Empire marked the end of over 600 years of existence across three continents.

WWI

- Total war
- Key Feature: Trench warfare
- New Technology: Airplanes, submarines, and chemical weapons

WWII

- Total war to an even further extent
- Key Feature: Civilian bombing
- New Technology: Nukes
- Mass atrocities include Holocaust, Japan's war crimes, and Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Causation

(MAIN) Militarism + Alliances + Imperialism + Nationalism → WWI

- Arms races increased tensions
- Entangled alliances escalated conflict
- Competition for colonies fueled hostility
- National pride intensified rivalries

Harsh Treaty of Versailles → Rise of Hitler and WWII

- Economic collapse and humiliation weakened democracy.
- Germans lost faith in the Weimar Republic, which created conditions for extremist movements.
- Nazis promised stability, nationalism, and economic recovery.

Advanced Warfare Technology → High Casualties

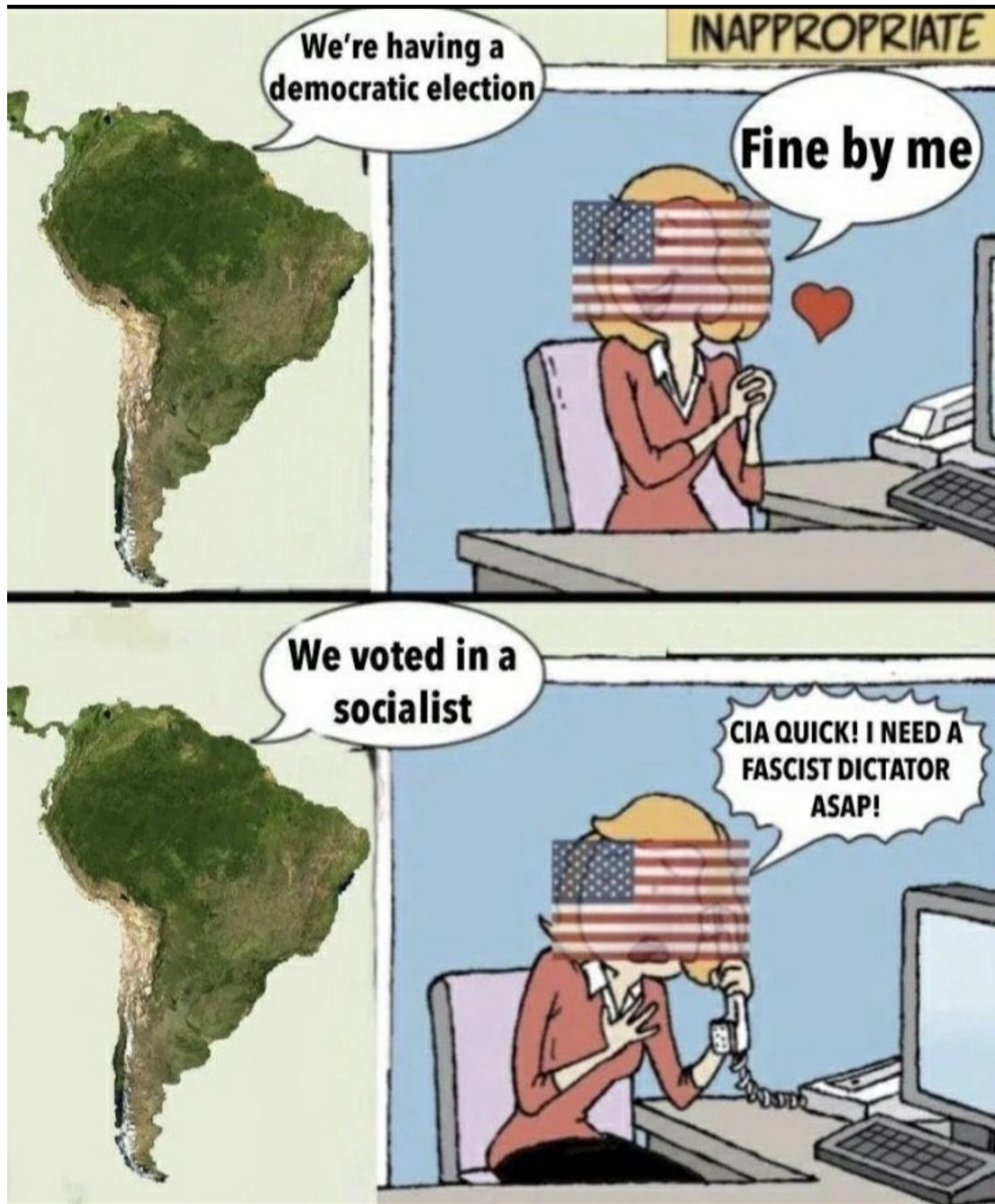
- Machine guns, tanks, chemical weapons, and aerial bombing led to huge loss of life.
- Nuclear weapons dramatically increased destructive power.

World Wars → Acceleration of Decolonization

- Europe was crippled after WWII and colonized peoples could clearly see that.

- One thing became clear: Europe wasn't unstoppable.
- Nationalist movements gained momentum after 1945.

Unit 8: Cold War and Decolonization, 1900—



8.1 The Cold War

5/8/23 8.1-8.2-8.3-8.8

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- With Europe destroyed from WWII, colonies began prying harder than ever of independence.
- Their destruction showed they weren't invincible.
- Fighting in WWI/II for their colonizing country & nationalism.
- Yalta Conference - Near WWII's end for E. Europe's reconstruction.
 - ↳ Roosevelt sought democracy but Stalin wanted influence Europe's destruction also...
- Left them w/ less resources to quell decolonization
- Left power vacuum for US & USSR to fill
- With both nations now w/ nukes, neither wished to engage in direct war. And so, they settled for the Cold War.

- The US established the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe through \$\$\$, democracy, and capitalism.
- Meanwhile, USSR established satellite states in E. Europe to spread communism.
- Truman Doctrine - Established policy of containment: Limiting spread of Soviet power & Communism.
- Both entered a Space Race & Arms Race to highlight their strength & intimidate each other.
- Non-Aligned Movement
 - ↳ Many new African & Asian countries wanted to stay out.
 - ↳ They just got independence - why be dominated again by superpower?
 - They formed Neutral organization: Non-Aligned Movement.

F Leaders	= Nehru =	= Nkrumah =	= Nasser =	= Sukarno =
	India P. Minister	Ghana Respected independence leader	Egypt President - Pan Arab	Indonesia 1st President

EFFECTS

- Germany split into East & West by Berlin Wall.
- NATO ↔ Warsaw Pact
 - NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization - N. America & Europe mainly.
 - Warsaw Pact: USSR and its satellites.
- Both formed to defend each other from the opposite power.

Proxy Wars

- Armies of smaller nation were stand-ins (proxies) for the

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two superpowers.

= Korean War

- Soviet-backed North & US-backed South engaged in 1st proxy war.
- The war ended in stalemate, and Korea remains divided today.

= Vietnam War

- Following independence war w/ France, Eisenhower sent troops to S. Vietnam to prevent Communist takeover.

Domino Theory - If one nation fell to Communism, nearby nations would follow.

Diem - US-supported undemocratic S. Vietnamese ruler.

↳ Overthrown in military coup

- N. Vietnam captured Saigon, unifying Vietnam under Communism.

= Cuba

- Castro overthrew dictator and declared Russian support.
- Kennedy was concerned abt. such close Communist presence, leading to humiliating Bay of Pigs invasion failure.

Cuban Missile crisis - Perilous standoff where both nations were a brink of nuclear war for 13 days, before pulling back.

= Angolan Civil War

- Following independence from Portugal, ethnic civil war broke out.
- USSR & US both backed different sides.

= Contra War

- Dictator in Nicaragua overthrown by Socialist Sandinistas.
- US supported Contras - conservative opponents of Sandinistas.

Antinuclear Weapons Movement

- Nuclear Test-Ban treaty outlawed nuclear testing.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - Countries w/ nukes can't spread it to non-nuclear countries.

ENDING

- The Vietnam war was costly & unpopular.

Soviet-Afghan War - Russia invaded Afghanistan to prop up their country's Communist gov. against Muslim fighters.

- Eventually, Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

• Unlike prev. Russian leaders, he was more progressive.
He favoured...

Perestroika: Restructuring of econ. to be more free-enterprise!

Glasnost: Granting of more political freedom.

• With sweeping reforms, many E. European nations broke free.

• The Berlin Wall was torn, as democracy spread.

• Inevitably, the USSR also fell - and with that, the Cold War ultimately ended.

8.2 Spread of Communism

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CHINA

- Mao Zedong won against Nationalists.
- He followed after Stalin: Nationalized industries, emphasized on heavy industry, and create 5-Year Plans.

Stalin's
5-Year
Plan

Great Leap Forward

- Meant to rapidly industrialize.
- Farms → Lg. gov.-owned communes
- 20 million died in famine.

Cultural Revolution

- Silenced Mao's critics.
- Reeducated ppl. through hard labor.
- ↳ Seized by Red Guards, revolutionary students

IRAN

- Shah Muhammad Pahlavi was harsh but instituted several progressive reforms.
- ↳ Known as White Revolution since they were bloodless
- His land reforms helped some but didn't reach most peasants.
- Iranian Revolution - Toppled the Shah, but new leaders rejected former progressive policies.
- ↳ Formed theocracy & opposed western policies

LAND REFORM

- Land reforms are the redistribution of land (often to peasants).
- In Latin America, there was varying success.
 - Often not popular w/ lg. landowners who have it taken.
- In Vietnam, Communists gained popularity by promising to redistribute land to peasants.
- In Ethiopia, econ. success was seen via western reforms by Haile Selassie.
 - But under Mengistu Haile, Ethiopia became socialist & agri. was collectivized, causing famine.

8.3 Decolonization and Resistance

5/8/23 8.5-8.6-8.7

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Decolonization was the process of colonial empires granting independence to their colonies after WWII.

NEW STATES

= India & Pakistan

- Britain finally realized it couldn't hold onto India - Pakistan was formed for Muslims.
- Afterwards was huge and violent mass-migration as ppl. settled for their respective nation.

= Ghana

- Largely peaceful independence led by Kwame Nkrumah.
- They resisted cooperation w/ authorities & boycotted British goods.

= Algeria

- France was adamant abt. not losing Algeria due to its French pop.
- So, in contrast to Ghana, they fought war for freedom.
- ~30 years later in 1991, civil war broke out over one-party rule.

= Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh - Communist leader of N. Vietnam.

- Following independence war, nation was split into two w/ election meant to reunite them.
- Eventually, proxy war broke out.

- After huge losses and growing demand, Nixon withdrew US.

= Egypt

- Gamal Nasser overthrew King & established republic.
- ↳ Blended Islam & Socialism

- He seized canal from Britain & France.

= Israel

Balfour Declaration - Announcement of British support of Jewish homeland.

- Palestinians & Arabs weren't happy - wars sprung out immediately.
- ↳ Six-Day War and Yom Kippur War

= Cambodia

- Khmer Rouge (Communist org. led by Pol Pot) overthrew gov. following Vietnam war.
- Pol Pot modeled after China's Cultural Revolution, targeting

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intellectuals & dissenters.

- Vietnam invaded Cambodia to end slaughter and stabilize country.

ECONOMICS

New states adapted to the globalizing economy.

- In India, Indira Gandhi (daughter of Nehru - Not Mohandas Gandhi) proved to be a revered leader.
 - Strengthened econ. & production, reformed corrupt laws, and alleviated inflation.
- Bandaranaike was Sri Lankan politician & 1st ever female P. minister.
 - Promoted free enterprise unlike India, and wealth gap b.
- In Tanzania, Nyerere collectivized lg. farms & promoted edu.
 - ↑ literacy rate.

RESISTANCE

Peaceful

- Gandhi's resistance against Britain.
- Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights movement.
- Nelson Mandela's fight against Apartheid in S. Africa.
 - ↳ system of racial segregation

Revolts

- Prague Spring - Attempt to moderate Communism in Czechoslovakia.
 - ↳ crushed by Soviets, who defended it w/ Brezhnev Doctrine
- Student protests in Japan, Yugoslavia, and France.

Terrorism/Violence

= Spain

- Francisco Franco dictated Spain, killing thousands of political opponents (esp. Catalans & Basques).
- Basque Homeland & Freedom organization used terrorism - they wanted Basque to be independent region from Spain.

= Peru

- Shining Path was terrorist group w/ similar ideas as Mao & Khmer Rouge.

- wished to overthrow gov. & establish communist rule

= Uganda

- Idi Amin was brutal dictator who persecuted certain ethnic tribes.
- He expelled thousands of Asians and gave their businesses to his supporters.

= Al-Qaeda

- Fundamental Islamic terrorist group founded by Osama bin Laden.
- Following 9/11, even bitter US rivals (Iran) rallied to support them.

Summary and Key Points

Comparison

Path to Independence

- India achieved independence largely through nonviolent resistance.
- Canada, Australia, and Ghana negotiated independence through diplomacy,
- Vietnam, Algeria, and Angola achieved independence through violent revolution and guerrilla war.
- Both Ghandi and Martin Luther King both used non-violent methods to enact social change.

Cold War

- Europe was divided into NATO vs. Warsaw Pact.
- Latin America saw numerous U.S.-backed coups to overthrow democratically-elected leaders and replace them with U.S.-aligned dictators.
- The Middle East became a site of proxy conflict via the Cold War to push respective ideologies.

Economic Strategies

- Some nations embraced free-market capitalism
 - South Korea
 - Singapore
- Others adopted state-controlled socialism
 - Cuba
 - Maoist China
- Some countries handled economic hardships through assistance from international organizations, while others adopted government intervention.

Authoritarianism vs. Democracy

- Western Europe developed democratic systems.

- Many postcolonial states became ruled by strongmen or military dictators.

Continuity

□ Global

- Tensions between global superpowers continued.
- Former colonized nations were stuck as largely export-oriented economies.
- Nukes were a curse and blessing: They could lead to the destruction of the world, but the fear of that prevented direct wars.
 - As a result, the Cold War saw countless proxy wars and indirect coups.
- Division of countries as result of Cold War, such as Vietnam, Korea, and Germany.

Europe

- Long-term effects of WWII devastation
- Continued division between East and West under the Iron Curtain
- Repeated resistance movements against Soviet influence.

□ Middle East

- Continued conflict rooted in imperial borders.
- Religious and ethnic divisions persisted, such as Israel/Palestine and Sunni/Shia.

□ South Asia

- Muslim/Hindu tensions still apparent by violence during Partition.
- Kashmir remained a constant conflict between India and Pakistan.

Change

□ Global

- Colonies became independent nation-states as the world shifted from imperial empires to a nation-based global system.

- War became less publicly accepted; huge backlash to Vietnam and Iraq.
- Massive rise in human rights movements (women, African Americans, and LGBTQ+).

Europe

- Collapse of European overseas empires, and Western Europe falls from global superpower status.
- Formation of the European Union to bring peace and stability.
- Russia remained as global super until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.
- Eastern Europe transitioned from communism to democracy and capitalism.

□ Asia

- India the the end of centuries of British rule.
- China shifted from Maoist isolation to economic globalization
- Japan and South Korea emerged as major economic powers

□ □ Latin America

- Increase in U.S. intervention during the Cold War.
- Growth of revolutionary movements, such as Cuba and Nicaragua.

□ Middle East

- Collapse of Ottoman influence replaced by unstable nation-states.
- The Iranian Revolution (1979) transformed regional politics.
- Oil wealth reshaped economic power.

Causation

World Wars Weakening Europe → Decolonization

- European powers lacked resources to control colonies.
- They lost the “undefeatable” facade and colonized peoples began rebelling.

Global Conflict and Inequality → Rise of Communism and Radical Ideologies

- Communism and land reform promised equality.
- However, instability led to terrorist movements and revolutionary movements.

Collapse of Communism → New State Formation

- Eastern Europe and Central Asia gained independence.
- Cold War era divisions led to some nations splitting in half.

Unit 9: Globalization, 1900—



9.1 Technological Development

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5/9/23 9.1-9.2-9.3

Globalization is the process of organizations & ppl. developing onto an international scale.

TECHNOLOGY

= Communication

- Cell phones expedited globalization, w/ international comm. now free.
- By mid-1900s, air travel was easiest method of travel.

↳ Social Media

- Fastest transmitter of news.
- Helped spread the Arab Spring - waves of protests across M. East.
 - Organized & captured protests.

= Agriculture

- Norman Borlaug pioneered Green Revolution in mid-1900s.
 - Synthetic fertilizers
 - New irrigation
 - Types of high-yield crops

} Fought global hunger

However, it was not free of problems:

- Small farmers couldn't afford the pesticides
- Genetic modification $\rightarrow$ pollinators
- Use of mech. equipment $\rightarrow$ jobs $\rightarrow$ All lg. Farms
- Dmg. to environment

= Energy

- Fossil fuels led to pollution.
 - Renewables have risen: solar, wind, and nuclear power.

= Medicine

- Penicillin was 1st antibiotic.
- Reliable birth control & contraception has $\downarrow$ fertility rates.
- Vaccines have prevented millions of deaths.

DISEASE

Globalization also facilitated pandemics, diseases that spread across national borders.

↳ Spanish flu during WWI

Contagious

Spreads from ppl. → ppl.

- Common in less developed countries — lack of medical technology.

= HIV/AIDS & STIs

- Spread via sexual contact: Common in Africa.

↳ Due to lack of contraception & cultural knowledge lacking

= Malaria

- Spread by mosquitoes in tropical regions.

= Cholera

- Bacterial disease found in contaminated water.

} Associated w/
poverty

Chronic

Cannot be transmitted

- Common in more developed countries — due to longevity & old age, or changed diets/lifestyle.

= Alzheimer's Disease

- Form of dementia exclusively in senior citizens.

= Heart Disease & Obesity

- Due to immobile lifestyles & unhealthy diets.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental destruction has been major issue throughout modern history.

- Deforestation: Loss of trees to make room for land.
- Desertification: Loss of fertile land to arid desert
- ↓ Air quality
- ↑ consumption of fresh water
- GLOBAL WARMING

Causes

- Population growth → overfishing, lack of water, soil erosion.
- Urbanization leads to intensive agri. which damages environment.
- Industrialization leads to air pollution.

Effects

- Resources have been depleted.
- Water scarcity prevalent.
- Leads to other inequalities.
- Water collection takes place of working an income job.

- Release of greenhouse gases $\rightarrow$ global warming.

Environmental Debates

- People are becoming more aware of env.
 - Countries have begun taking measures.
 - However, developed nations release much more carbon emissions than developing countries.

Kyoto Protocol - 1st Major international agreement to reduce carbon emissions.

- Globally, activists have preached against global warming.

9.2 Global Age: Economics and Reform

5/16/23

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Global trade exploded w/ the end of the Cold War, and the new global economy emphasized free-market economies.

ECONOMICS

Economic Liberalization - Free market policy where the gov. their own political controls over their markets.

- Ronald Reagan & Margaret Thatcher (G. Britain) advocated.
 - ↳ Cutting taxes, regulations, and gov. assistance to the poor

= Chile

- Augusto Pinochet rose as a dictator.

- However, the econ. turned to a free-market system.

= China

- Deng Xiaoping shed communist policies to promote econ. growth.

- Allowed private ownership of certain companies.

- Many nations began transitioning from manufacturing econ. to a knowledge econ.

- This includes comm. tech, information, and globalization.

- Silicon Valley: Phone is designed in US (knowledge econ.) and assembled in China (Manufacture econ.)

- Japan and Asian tiger nations prospered } - S. Korea - Hong Kong
via intensive exports & education. } - Taiwan - Singapore

- As post-industrial nations shift, manufacturing has been outsourced to less developed nations in Latin America & Asia.

Multinational Corporation - companies that operate on a global scale.

REFORM

With telecommunication & social media, human rights abuses could be displayed for the whole world to see.

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted basic rights and fundamental freedoms for everyone.

= Gender

- Throughout 20th century, women gained suffrage.
 - Ability to exercise vote is another issue. Though Pakistan has women's suffrage, only 10% of voters are female.

= Race

- In the US, the civil rights movement fought against discriminative laws.

Jim Crow Laws - kept society segregated by race.

- S. Africa became a pariah (undesirable) state due to apartheid.

- Eventually ended - Nelson Mandela major influence.

REFORM

Summary and Tips

Comparison

Western Europe vs. Eastern Europe

- Some former Soviet states like Poland and Estonia joined NATO and the EU alongside Western Europe.
- Russia and Belarus rejected Western integration and moved toward authoritarianism.
- While Western Europe are mainly liberal democracies, Eastern Europe saw mixed outcomes and many face democratic backsliding.

Russia vs. China

- The Soviet Union collapsed after both economic liberalization.
- China liberalized economically under Deng Xiaoping and its reform was controlled by the state.
- Both still resist Western influence but diffusion both ways is inevitable.

Protest Movements

- Mass movements demanding political rights all saw different outcomes.
 - The South African Anti-Apartheid Movement led to democratic reform.
 - U.S. Civil Rights movement saw legal equality expanded
 - The Arab Spring had mixed results—some reforms but many authoritarian reversals.

Continuity

□ Global

- Environmental degradation and pollution continues.
- Cultural diffusion continues faster than ever (music, fashion, language, and food).
- Economic inequality persists both within and between countries.

- Armed conflict continues, often through civil wars and regional conflicts rather than world wars.

□ **United States**

- America remains a global power militarily, economically, and culturally.
- They continue to have constant international involvement.

Europe

- Under an era of relative peace and stability thanks to NATO and the EU.
- Tension with Russia continues, especially after the Crimea annexation (2014) and Ukraine invasion (2022).

□ **Middle East**

- Political instability continues and western intervention remains common.
 - U.S. in Iraq and Afghanistan
 - Russia in Syria
- Religious divisions still shape politics.
- Authoritarian leadership persists in many states despite reform attempts.

□ **Africa**

- Economic dependence on raw materials continues
 - Oil
 - Minerals
 - Cash crops
- Artificial colonial borders continue to fuel ethnic conflict, leading to cycles of instability.
- Foreign influence unfortunately continues through neocolonialism :(.

Change

□ **Global**

- Global movements for women's rights, LGBTQ+ rights, racial equality, and democracy expand rapidly.
- Widespread education, especially for women.
- Eradication and prevention of several diseases.
- The Internet, smartphones, and social media reshape politics and culture.

□ **Asia**

- China begins to economically liberalize and re-emerges as a world power.
- Asian Tigers (South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong) achieve major economic growth through export-driven industrialization.

Causation

Collapse of the Soviet Union → New Global Order

- Economic stagnation weakened legitimacy of communism.
- Glasnost encouraged criticism of the government.
- Nationalist movements in Eastern Europe broke Soviet control.
- Ended the Cold War and U.S. becomes sole superpower.

Internet and Social Media → Political Mobilization

- Faster communication enabled mass protests.
- Seen clearly during:
 - Arab Spring
 - Black Lives Matter
- Also allowed spread of misinformation and extremist movements.

Economic Globalization → Inequality and Backlash

- Outsourcing and automation weakened industrial working class.
- Wealth increasingly concentrated in elites.
- Led to political backlash:
 - Populism
 - Nationalism

- Anti-immigration movements
-

And... You've made it through every chapter! Give yourself another well-deserved break! Thank you for taking the time to engage in what I have written, and I really hope this helped! Below are some additional tips for studying and test-taking.

Studying Tips

Don't get overconfident—you know what happened to Qing China when they became convinced they would always stay powerful.

Don't over-exert yourself—you know what happened to the Mongol Empire after they tried to expand too much.

Don't start studying too late—you know what happened to the Ottomans when they took forever to finally start industrializing, the people who started studying earlier will get your ass.

- Study groups are so fun. As long as you all don't get off-topic, studying with others can be highly engaging as you'll have the opportunity to teach others and quiz others.
- For the love of god PACE yourself. Don't cram. I know it's common sense, and I know it's easier said than done but still. I guess I should get that out there anyways.
 - WHAP is a CONTENT-HEAVY course. I recommend two days per unit. With that in mind, this means you should start reviewing about three weeks off from the exam. An hour a day is honestly pretty sufficient.
- Make flash cards of all the key empires, events, and people (listed in the following section).
- **Don't read the AMSCO!!** At this point of the year AMSCO is DEAD!! Time is of the essence and there's no point in wasting it rereading whole chapters. You won't retain good information in the end. Only use it for references.
- Watch random history videos and Tik Toks if you're bored. Fall down Wikipedia rabbit holes. You retain information better when learning out of your own volition.
- Really unique tip but I actually stand by it 100%, and that is to make diverse friends from everywhere. You can learn much more nuanced and in-depth geopolitics and history of a country from like an hour-long conversation with someone from that country than what this class will ever teach you.
- Another really unique tip but that is to get into grand strategy games. My best friend is huge into Paradox games like EU4 and HOI4, and during WHAP they got me into playing campaigns with them. One of

the campaigns ended up helping me get a question correct over Sunni and Shia Muslims on an exam!! I am not joking!!!

YouTube is your best friend. There are so many wonderful history channels. However, Oversimplified will always be the best, most informative, and funniest history animation channel by far, and I highly recommend his videos for review.

- **Watch these two videos to review WWI:**

- [WW1 - Oversimplified \(Part 1\)](#)
- [WW1 - Oversimplified \(Part 2\)](#)

- **Watch these two videos to review WWII:**

- [WW2 - OverSimplified \(Part 1\)](#)
- [WW2 - OverSimplified \(Part 2\)](#)

- **Watch these two videos to review the Cold War:**

- [The Cold War - OverSimplified \(Part 1\)](#)
- [The Cold War - OverSimplified \(Part 2\)](#)

- Oversimplified also has videos over the French Revolution and Russian Revolution, but I don't think thorough knowledge about those two events are really necessary for WHAP.

- Of course, "history of the entire World, i guess" will forever be iconic. This is genuinely one of the best ways to get a good refresher of everything (albeit obviously surface-level).

- [history of the entire world, i guess](#)

- And of course, how can we forget the GOAT that is Heimler?

Testing Tips

- **Connections over detail**—instead of spending your time memorizing every last empire and war, spend it understanding connections, comparisons, and causations.
- **Might be controversial, but the exam is a sprint, not a marathon**—I know every teacher says to take it easy but when you have less than a minute per question when factoring in reading time that's kinda impossible. Prioritize speed above all else but not so much so that you sacrifice accuracy. The timing for every AP exam is purposefully designed to always keep you in a rush.
- **Read once, then twice if you don't understand, but stop at three**—if you don't understand the stimulus after three reads, just answer any questions in the set that aren't tied to the stimulus directly, then move on. Come back if you have time. A clear mind helps.
- You don't need to know exact timeframes of events but doing so helps a ton. Knowing generally when a kingdom existed or around what time a certain era was helps you be able to build a chronological timeline in your head when thinking about questions.
 - For example, I once had a question with a map of China asking about information I did not know. However, from the date on the map I was able to deduce that the map featured Qing China, which instantly made the answer to the question obvious.
 - Generally, the more recent the event is, the more specific you should strive to know its timeframe. For instance, knowing that Song China was “sometime from the 900s until the 1200s” is generally good enough, but if it's something like the Cold War, you want to know specifically “this went from after WWII up until 1989”.
 - Knowing timeframes is CRUCIAL for the FRQs because giving evidence outside the given timeframe may not grant you a point. If the prompt is about Cold War proxy wars from after 1955, you SHOULD NOT use the Korean War because it ends before then!!!

Know Your Time Constraints

- 55 minutes for 55 questions—that's a minute per question.

- Of course, that doesn't mean each question takes one minute, because most of your time will be spent looking at the attached stimuli rather than the question.
- **Try to process these stimuli within 30 seconds:**
 - Graphs
 - Charts
 - Images
 - Maps
 - Any other visual stimuli
 - Short texts
- **Try to process these stimuli within two minutes:**
 - Letters
 - Long texts
 - Comparative stimuli
- If you're nearing the end of the exam and start running low on time, skip ANY text stimuli and answer all questions with only visual stimuli first.
- If you're nearing the end of the exam and start running low on time, and cannot understand a stimulus, answer all the questions under the set that aren't directly tied to the stimuli first. For some reason a lot of times the questions under a set actually don't require the stimuli to be answered at all.

Know Your Key Figures

Early History (Units 1-2)

- Confucius: Founder of Confucianism
- Buddha: Founder of Buddhism
- Muhammad: Founder of Islam
- Jesus Christ: Founded Christianity
- Abu Bakr: The first caliph
- Justinian: Byzantine emperor, Justinian Code
- Charlemagne: Revived empire in Western Europe
- Mansa Musa: Wealthy Mali ruler, hajj to Mecca
- Ibn Battuta: Traveled across Afro-Eurasia
- Marco Polo: European traveler to Yuan China
- Genghis Khan: Founder of Mongol Empire
- Kublai Khan: Yuan Dynasty in China

Land & Maritime Empires (Units 3-4)

- Suleiman the Magnificent: Ottoman golden age
- Akbar the Great: Mughal tolerance
- Shah Abbas: Strengthened Safavid Empire
- Louis XIV: Absolutism in France
- Peter the Great: Westernized Russia
- Zheng He: Ming naval voyages
- Hernán Cortés: Conquered Aztecs
- Francisco Pizarro: Conquered Incas

Revolutions & Imperialism (Units 5-6)

- John Locke: Enlightenment, natural rights
- Voltaire: Critic of absolutism
- Rousseau: Social contract
- Napoleon Bonaparte: Spread revolutionary ideas
- Toussaint Louverture: Haitian Revolution
- Simón Bolívar: Latin American independence
- Adam Smith: Free-market economics
- Karl Marx: Communism
- Otto von Bismarck: German unification
- Camillo Benso di Cavour: Italian unification
- Cecil Rhodes: British imperialism in Africa

Global Conflict & Cold War (Units 7-8)

- Woodrow Wilson: US president, 14 Points
- Vladimir Lenin: Russian Revolution
- Joseph Stalin: Soviet industrialization, purges
- Adolf Hitler: Nazi Germany
- Benito Mussolini: Fascist Italy
- Mao Zedong: Communist China
- Ho Chi Minh: Vietnamese independence
- Gandhi: Indian independence
- Nelson Mandela: End of apartheid
- Martin Luther King Jr: US Civil Rights

Contemporary Era (Unit 9)

- Deng Xiaoping: Economic reform in China
- Mikhail Gorbachev: Glasnost and perestroika
- Boris Yeltsin: Post-Soviet Russia
- Vladimir Putin: Contemporary Russia
- Osama bin Laden: 9/11 attacks

Know Your Key Empires/Nations

Classical and Postclassical

- Han China
- Gupta India
- Roman Empire
- Byzantine Empire
- Umayyad & Abbasid Caliphates
- Aztec & Inca Empires
- Mongol Empire

Early Modern

- Ottoman Empire
- Safavid Empire
- Mughal Empire
- Ming & Qing China
- Tokugawa Japan
- Spanish Empire
- Portuguese Empire
- British Empire
- French Empire

Modern and Contemporary

- United States
- Soviet Union
- Nazi Germany
- Imperial Japan
- People's Republic of China
- European Union
- NATO

Know Your Key Events

Prehistory

- Neolithic Revolution: ~10,000 BCE
- Advent of writing: ~3,200 BCE

Ancient History

- Bronze Age: 3300-1200 BCE
- Code of Hammurabi: ~1750 BCE
- Iron Age: 1200-600 BCE

Classical

- Democracy in Athens: ~500 BCE
- Fall of Rome: 476
- Rise of Islam: 610-632

Postclassical

- Crusades: 1095-1291
- Mongol Conquests: 1206-1368
- Black Death: 1347-1351
- Fall of Constantinople: 1453
- Renaissance: ~1300s-1600s
- Protestant Reformation: 1517
- Columbian Exchange: 1492-Early 1800s

Early Modern

- Industrial Revolution: ~1750-1900
- The Enlightenment: Late 1600s-1700s
- American Revolution: 1776
- French Revolution: 1789
- Haitian Revolution: 1791
- Latin American Revolutions: 1808-1826
- Meiji Restoration: 1868

Modern

- World War I: 1914-1917
- Russian Revolution: 1917
- World War II: 1939-1945
- United Nations founded: 1945
- Cold War: 1947-1991
- Chinese Communist Revolution: 1949
- Korean War: 1950-1953
- Vietnam War: 1955-1975
- Fall of Berlin Wall: 1989
- Collapse of Soviet Union: 1991

Contemporary

- 9/11: 2001
- Arab Spring: 2011-2013
- COVID-19: 2020-2023

FRQ Tips

- ~~If you can write without lifting your pencil/pen (what I like calling pseudo-cursive) then do that it can save a few precious minutes... If you can't do that without your handwriting turning into hieroglyphics, then don't.~~
- ~~Know 100% what you want to write and the meaning you want to convey before writing. Better to spend an extra minute thinking then have to rewrite a question.~~
 - No longer relevant as everything is now typed. Ah, the wonders of technology.

SAQs

- For *Identify Questions*, you really only need one sentence, or a second sentence of elaboration to really strengthen it. These are pretty simple.
- For *Explain Questions*, I generally follow a three-sentence structure and it is infallible.
 - **1st Sentence:** Answer the question by providing a historical example, person, or event.
 - **2nd Sentence:** Explain what the historical example, person, or event is.
 - **3rd Sentence:** Tie your example back to the prompt. Describe *why* your historical example answers the question.
- Do not overcomplicate SAQs. I don't mean this to come off as patronizing, but *SAQs really should not be that hard*. Answer the question straight up and tie it back to the prompt. Please do not overthink these.

LEQs and DBQs

- ~~Annotate, make notes, underline, whatever you do, just PLAN! Do not start blindly writing because you will make mistakes!!~~
 - No longer relevant as everything is now typed. Be as free as the wind.
 - Planning is still important though! It gives you a clear path and sets the proper framework for the direction in which you must

think.

- For contextualization, try to stay within ± 50 years from the given prompt. That's not to say you cannot diverge any further than that, but it's risky.
- For LEQs, I use a 2-3 pronged thesis. Two is typically sufficient but three is good if you're aiming for complexity or want to play it safer.
- For each point, use one piece of evidence as the minimum, or two if you want to strengthen it/aim for complexity. The rubric requires only two total pieces of evidence throughout your entire essay, so using a few extra gives you a higher chance of still securing points if one piece of evidence and reasoning failed to earn it.
- I think of each body paragraph as essentially a collection of SAQs.
 - For each historical example I use to support my thesis, I once again state the example, define what it is and detail what happened, and then tie it back to the prompt.
 - Afterwards, for the analysis point, use one of your comparison/continuity/change/causation skills to strengthen your argument and tie that into the thesis.
- DBQs, ahhh, everyone's favorite. I still wake up in a cold sweat thinking about these.
 - First spend 10-15 minutes reading each document and sort them into what their argument is.
- For DBQs, I also use a 2-3 pronged thesis, depending on the contents of the documents. Two is typically sufficient but three is good if you're aiming for complexity or want to play it safer. Even if you're not aiming for complexity, you should still try to use AT LEAST 5-6 documents throughout your essay.
- To get the analysis point, you must apply HAPP to at least two documents (historical context, audience, point of view, purpose). I usually just do it to every document I use just to be safe (and it helps for complexity!)
- Each body paragraph generally follows the same structure. I'll take a document, describe it, apply HAPP, then explain how it ties back to my thesis.
- Don't forget your one piece of outside evidence!

The Complexity Point

Writing an essay in such a way to attempt to make it complex is time-consuming and might be risky. Do not attempt unless you are already consistently scoring 6 on your essays.

Ahh, the infamous complexity point. Getting the complexity point used to be nigh-impossible (not for ya boy though), but since 2024 they've given a measurable, numeric metric to quantify a complex essay. The way I see it, there's two ways to try to win this point.

1. Rawdog the whole essay and do the full evidence/reasoning/HAPP for ALL SEVEN DOCUMENTS (DBQ) or FOUR pieces of evidence (LEQ).
2. Have genuine passion for history and try to develop a goated argument that is nuanced, sophisticated, and shows you have a academia-level understanding of history

The Rawdogging Method

Doing the first method is easy in theory but hard in practice because it is just such an ungodly amount of writing. By CollegeBoard's rubric, you can earn complexity by either of the two ways:

- (DBQ) "Effectively using seven documents to support an argument that responds to the prompt."
- (DBQ) "Explaining how the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of at least four documents supports an argument that responds to the prompt."
- (LEQ) "Explaining how [at least four] pieces of specific and relevant evidence support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt."

So... If you want the plug and chug method, you can just do that. It's hard to get a 100% success rate for applying HAPP, which is why if you're really committed to obtaining complexity it's recommended to use all seven documents and HAPP each and every one.

The Sophisticated Argument Method

The classic method. I don't recommend this unless you genuinely have an interest in history and are confident in your ability to make compelling historical arguments. The second way to get complexity is through:

- Exploring multiple perspectives (counter-arguments) to make a more nuanced argument.
- Explaining connections within and across periods or geographical areas, typically through comparison/continuity/change/causation.
- (DBQ) Using documents and evidence beyond the documents effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.

Exploring Multiple Perspectives

If a prompt is over European impacts on Africa:

- “Despite European colonization effectively developing African transportation and infrastructure which may have improved the quality of life for some African societies, its overall impact on Africa was overwhelmingly negative because colonial systems were designed to exploit African labor and extract resources for European benefit.”

If a prompt is over the impacts of the Mongol Empire on global development:

- “Although the Mongol Empire was brutal in its conquests and often discriminated against conquered peoples, the stability created by the Pax Mongolica was instrumental in facilitating long-distance trade and significantly strengthening global trade networks.”

This method is probably the easiest way to obtain complexity.

Making Connections

If a prompt is over post-WWII developments in East Asia:

- “East Asia recovered and developed notably fast following World War II, yet other regions of the world such as Africa are still stuck in a cycle of poverty. This discrepancy can be explained by the additional aid that East Asia received versus the continued patterns of neocolonialism that still plagues Africa today. Nations such as South Korea and Japan received generous funding from the US throughout the Cold War as Capitalist strongholds, while Confucian values and remnants of historical bureaucratic emphasis led China to highly prioritize education and literacy. Meanwhile, the artificial borders drawn from colonialism lead to constant ethnic tensions in Africa, while new governments often lacked stable bureaucracies and experienced leadership since colonial governments were designed to extract

resources, not govern effectively.”

If a prompt is over why the USSR collapsed:

- “The pattern that the USSR followed before its collapse can be seen as a historical continuity for almost all major empires. However, one very close parallel is the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. While the Ottomans took centuries whereas the USSR took a few decades, both faced economic stagnation towards the end of their lifespan. Furthermore, they were plagued by international nationalist movements. The Ottomans saw Balkan nationalism from Serbs, Greeks, and Arabs while the USSR saw Baltic nationalism. This highlights how multiethnic empires fell apart once nationalism became politically viable. Both also faced reform problems, with the Tanzimat reforms and perestroika with glasnost both revealing internal weaknesses rather than progressing development. The patterns of empire collapse shows that the fall of the USSR was not unique and simply reflects a historical continuity.”

Essentially, your goal is to go above and beyond what the prompt is saying. You are pulling up completely new shit out your ass and showing the broader historical implications of your argument. Bring up different empires, older eras, historical patterns, opposing viewpoints, and the works.

Conclusion

What to do on the day of the exam?

1. Get a good night's sleep. Like, a full 8 hours. If you're like me and struggle to suddenly sleep early, start adjusting your internal clock in the days leading up to the exam.
2. Eat breakfast and lunch.
3. Come prepared—bring water, a snack, pencil and pens. Know what materials you need, your school's procedures and testing locations, and what you cannot bring.
4. If you're from my school, the testing location is the gym and it is COLD. Dress in layers and bring a jacket. Your teacher should've given you the procedures by now but if you're still unsure ask for the slides.
5. I'm pretty sure every AP exam requires identification: DO NOT forget your ID or permit/license.

Well, this is it.

Be proud of yourself for making it to the end. Being in any AP class is respectable, so even if you don't get your ideal score on the exam, know that it simply is what it is. I believe you can do it!

And lastly, thank you all for using my review, for taking the time to utilize what I took the time to create. I really hope that this was able to help.

But for now, good luck studying, and good luck on your exam!

Go and get that 5!

